

ARMY

GAZETTE OF THE
REGULAR

JOURNAL.

NAVY

AND VOLUNTEER
FORCES.

VOLUME XXVII.—NUMBER 35.
WHOLE NUMBER 1392.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 26, 1890.

SIX DOLLARS PER YEAR.
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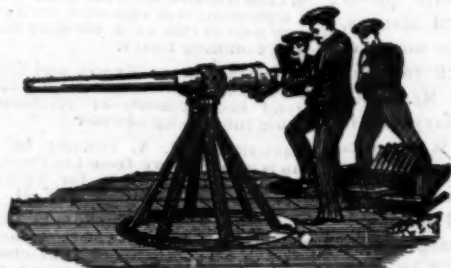
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ALIEN ENLISTMENTS.

The bill to prevent the enlistment in the Navy of aliens, which recently passed the House, is a step in the right direction. If its provisions can be enforced, the result will be most satisfactory. There are, however, difficulties in the path which can only be overcome by time. Sufficient inducements must be offered to the apprentices to secure their continuance in the Service. A new pay table must be adopted and a continuous service system, such as that advocated by Secretary Tracy. In his report the Secretary says, and says most truly: "In order to obtain a body of trained American seamen upon which the Navy and the country can rely, it is absolutely necessary that the whole system of temporary enlistments should be replaced by a continuous service system, * * * based upon the principle of retaining the services of the enlisted man for life. We shall never get the crews we need until we make the Navy a career for the seamen as well as for the officers."

It is a somewhat startling fact that of the nearly 8,000 men and boys in the Service more than fifty per cent. are of foreign birth. Deducting the boys, the number of alien born rises to seventy per cent. of the whole number of men afloat. It is more than probable, however, that not a few of those registered as foreign born, are to all intents and purposes citizens, who have neglected to take out their papers because of the proverbial carelessness of the sea-faring man, or because they have no fixed residence, and hence no one to take the necessary oaths. We are told of an enlisted man, born in Scotland, who has had a continuous service of nearly twenty years, and who put his son into the Service as soon as he was old enough. Yet his name appears among those returned as aliens. The bill does not sufficiently provide for such cases. Five years' service in the Navy is to be considered as residence in the country, but a declaration of intention is still required. Why should not the provisions for aliens in the Army be extended to the Navy, so that any person having received an honorable discharge may receive his papers of citizenship upon due application?

As we have said, there are difficulties in the way of carrying out the proposed law, and unless there be inserted a provision allowing the enlistment of aliens in case of emergency, we fear that for some time to come there may be difficulty in obtaining a sufficient number of men to man our fleet.

In the first place some plan should be adopted for sifting out the men already in the Service who are actually foreigners from those who are only nominally so, and the law should be so amended as to give time for making the change proposed. We should be in a very awkward situation if Congress should adjourn leaving upon the statute book a law preventing the manning of our Navy in case of emergency.

INDIAN WARFARE.

GENERAL SHERMAN, writing to a friend, says: "The Indian wars were of as much importance as our great civil war, because the entire subjugation of these and other savages was indispensably necessary before the great railroads could be built and the great West settled by a civilized people. Few remain who appreciate the hardships, cold, hunger and bloody fight, the marks of which some carry as evidence of the perils they have endured. It can not otherwise be, then, that such should feel a just pride in the share they bore in this victory of civilization."

In General Crook's order after the Rose Bud campaign he said: "Indian warfare is of all warfare the most dangerous, the most trying and the most thankless. Not recognized by the high authority of the United States Senate as war, it still possesses for you the disadvantages of civilized warfare, with all the horrible accompaniments that barbarians can invent and savages can execute. In it you are required to serve without the incentive to promotion or recognition, in truth without favor or hope of reward. You have been on the side of the weak, the sparsely settled frontier, against the strong and numerous enemy, and those few on the frontier will remember your efforts with gratitude. If in

the future it should transpire that the avenues for recognition of distinguished services and gallant conduct are opened, those rendered in this campaign will be recommended for suitable reward; pending this the following named officers and men are mentioned as carrying on their persons honorable marks of distinction in the severe wounds they have received at the hands of the enemy—then follow: 2 officers, 3d Cavalry; 3 enlisted men, 3d Cavalry; 19, 3d Cavalry; 5, 5th Cavalry; 3, 4th Infantry; 1, 9th Infantry—a total wounded of 9 officers and 30 enlisted men. The day before Gen. Crook's death he spoke of his being glad the brevet bill had become a law, and that he would thus be able to reward those who had served him for years in the West. Little did he know that twenty-four hours from then he would have passed into the Happy Hunting Grounds, and it would remain for others to see that justice was done those who had fought the savage Sioux and Apache with him.

They are now applying Ericsson's principle of low freeboard to "turtle-back" barges on the lakes, a company with \$5,000,000 capital having been organized for this purpose in January, 1889, by such men as John D. Rockefeller, Henry Villard, and a dozen more railroad and financial magnates. The Pittsburgh Dispatch, from which we obtain this information, says: "The advantages of this new style vessel over the old craft, as claimed by the inventor and demonstrated by those already in commission, to a great extent, are the great saving in the cost of construction (one-third that of an ordinary steamer with the same carrying capacity), increased carrying capacity on the same amount of water, and greater ability to resist the wind and waves in a storm. When loaded they sink down nearly to the water's edge and present only a comparatively small surface to the wind, so that in a storm they cannot be driven, as are the ordinary vessels. It is claimed that it will be impossible to sink or drive one of them ashore. They certainly move through the water behind vessels towing them far easier than the ordinary craft, and the masters of the big steamships are all anxious to tow these barges, when they are to tow any boats, claiming they can make better time with them. Weeks ago a hard storm arose on the lower end of Lake Superior, which drove nearly every craft to shelter. The only tow-barge which ventured out in that storm was one of those vessels towed by the propeller *Sitka*. She pulled through the monster waves without difficulty, and, as her master says, without a jar, demonstrating fully the claims of her inventor as to what she would do in storms." The machinery of the capstans and the steam steering apparatus of these barges are placed in turrets on the decks, and the cabins for the crew are below the deck.

So we have the monitors reproduced for commercial vessels. It is only a question of time when the application of this principle will extend to ocean navigation. It should be remembered that what Ericsson contended for was a vessel practically without freeboard: not the low freeboard vessels they talk about abroad, and which have some of the vices without the advantages of high freeboard. It is of these vessels that it was said in the recent discussion before the Institute of Naval Architects, England, "that in the low freeboard turret ships a moderate amount of sea made difficult or impossible the fighting of the fore turret guns." Compare this with what we have quoted concerning the monitors from Admiral Rodgers, Captain Fox, the officer commanding the consort of the *Monadnock*, and others. Even with reference to the English vessels of low freeboard Mr. White, Assistant Comptroller of the British Navy, said in his paper read before the Institute: "It cannot be doubted that, under other circumstances than fighting in rough water, there are compensating advantages in lowness of freeboard and of guns—particularly as regards diminution of target and of surfaces requiring protection." We call attention in this connection to this despatch, the original of which lies before us:

Fort Monroe, Jan'y. Twenty Sec. via Wash., Capt. Ericsson, Franklin St., N. Y.—We have arrived safely and all well. On Tuesday at about two P. M. had to cast off from the *Boardman* for her safety. Weather very threatening. She ran back towards the Delaware Break Water. Had a

hard storm from N. E. on Tuesday night. Waves about thirty feet high. Vessel made excellent weather, and very little motion. When the *Boardman* left I refused a tow from the *Iroquois*, I am now sure wisely. Yesterday when the gale had abated took a tow line from the *Iroquois*. De-ranged her machinery. Cast off and came in alone. *Iroquois* came in under steam and is now here.—John Rodgers, Capt. Ironclad *Weehawken*.

PERSONAL ITEMS.

CAPTAIN F. B. HAMILTON, 3d U. S. Artillery, is visiting at Monroeville, Ohio.

COLONEL CHARLES A. REYNOLDS, U. S. A., is residing at 1800 Park avenue, Baltimore, Md.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL JOSEPH STEWART, U. S. A., retired, is pleasantly located at Berkeley, Cal.

CAPTAIN STEPHEN BAKER, 6th U. S. Infantry, leaves Fort Lewis, Colo., to spend the summer on leave.

COLONEL MERRITT BARBER, U. S. A., was expected to return to St. Paul this week from a trip to Philadelphia.

LIEUTENANT F. S. STRONG, 4th U. S. Artillery, of Fort Riley, is on a few weeks' leave for the benefit of his health.

LIEUTENANT JOHN CONKLIN, Jr., 3d U. S. Artillery, rejoined at Fort Monroe, Va., on Tuesday from a short leave.

GENERAL T. L. CASEY, chief of engineers, U. S. A., has been elected a member of the National Academy of Sciences.

CAPTAIN MOSES HARRIS, 1st U. S. Cavalry, has gone to Racine, Wis., to enlist young men desirous of military service.

ADJUT. GEN. HASTINGS looms up prominently as a strong candidate for the next governorship of the State of Pennsylvania.

LIEUTENANT C. W. KENNEDY, 3d U. S. Infantry, has rejoined at Fort Snelling, Minn., from a temporary visit to Fort Meade.

CAPTAIN R. G. HEINER, 1st U. S. Infantry, rejoined at Pittsburg, Pa., this week from a short leave and resumed recruiting duty.

GENERALS N. A. MILES and B. H. Grierson, have been the recipients of numberless congratulations on their recent promotion.

LIEUTENANT LUIGI LOMIA, 5th U. S. Artillery, is now en route to Rome, Italy, and may be addressed care U. S. Legation in that city.

LIEUTENANT S. P. VESTAL, 5th U. S. Cavalry, was expected to leave Fort Supply, I. T., this week to spend May and part of June on leave.

CAPTAIN M. C. WILKINSON, 3d U. S. Infantry, who has been visiting East for a fortnight past will rejoin at Fort Snelling, Minn., next week.

LIEUTENANT HUGH J. McGRATH, 4th U. S. Cavalry, lately visiting at Eau Claire, Wis., has gone to St. Louis to conduct recruits to Arizona.

ASSISTANT SURGEON PAUL SHILLOCK, U. S. A., after a pleasant but short sojourn at Fort Maginnis, has gone to Fort Assiniboline, Montana.

The next retirement for age after the two of this week, is the important one June 18 next, of Quartermaster-General S. B. Holabird, U. S. A.

MAJOR WASHINGTON MATTHEWS, Surgeon, U. S. A., after a pleasant tour of duty at Washington, D. C., will soon change base to Fort Wingate, N. M.

LIEUTENANT C. B. HAGADORN, 23d U. S. Infantry, left Fort Wayne, Mich., on Saturday last on a short leave before going to Texas with his regiment.

COLONEL H. C. CORBIN, U. S. A., of Chicago, visited friends in New York City early in the week, making his headquarters at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

MAJOR PASSMORE MIDDLETON, Surgeon, U. S. A., left St. Augustine, Fla., this week, to be absent for seven or eight weeks for the benefit of his health.

MAJOR HENRY R. TILTON, Surgeon, U. S. A., who has been spending a leave at Plainfield, N. J., is expected to join at Fort Wayne, Mich., in a few days.

COLONEL ALFRED L. HOUGH, 23d U. S. Infantry, to whose excellent military record, etc., we referred last week, was duly retired for age on Wednesday, April 23.

The Army Medical Examining Board, Col. E. P. Vollum, U. S. A., presiding, will organize at the Army Building, 39 Whitehall street, New York City, on Monday next.

MAJOR-GENERAL O. O. HOWARD, U. S. A., attended on Thursday evening the annual reception and drill of the Columbia Institute Cadets at the 7th Regiment armory.

MAJOR GEORGE M. STERNBERG, Surgeon, U. S. A., of Baltimore, was expected in New York City the latter part of this week for duty on the Army Medical Examining Board.

CAPTAIN PHILIP READE and Lieut. O. M. Smith, U. S. A., are the vanguard of officers selected to attend encampments of National Guard troops during the coming summer.

LIEUTENANT J. A. TOWERS, 1st U. S. Artillery, who is on sick leave from the Presidio of San Francisco, will likely not join for duty until his battery arrives at Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H.

LIEUTENANT F. H. FRENCH, 19th U. S. Infantry, is expected in a few days at Fort Porter, N. Y., in advance of his company, to take charge of quartermaster and subsistence matters in succession to Lieut. E. P. Pendleton, 23d U. S. Infantry.

COLONEL and Mrs. J. G. Tilford left for their post at Fort Robinson April 17, after a delightful stay in St. Louis with old friends. While in St. Louis they were entertained very handsomely. Mrs. Randolph Hutchinson gave a dinner in their honor. Mrs. James O'Fallon a supper, and Mrs. Gen. John Boyle a progressive euchre party.—*Globe-Democrat*.

LIEUTENANT H. D. REED, 25th U. S. Inf., is visiting friends at Kingston, Mass.

LIEUTENANT J. H. WEBER, Signal Corps, U. S. A., has gone to Hot Spring Ark., for treatment.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL S. B. HOLABIRD, U. S. Army, is a recent visitor at San Antonio, Tex.

CAPTAIN G. S. L. WARD, 22d U. S. Inf., who is still in poor health, will spend the summer on leave.

CAPTAIN C. W. WHEATON, U. S. A., retired, has changed his residence to No. 185 24th street, Detroit, Mich.

COLONEL W. R. SHAFER, 1st U. S. Inf., on leave from Angel Island, Cal., has been visiting friends in Washington.

CAPTAIN E. C. CARTER, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. Army, has rejoined at Fort Walla Walla from a tour of detached duty.

LIEUTENANT P. G. LOWE, 18th U. S. Inf., has taken command of the Seminole Negro Indian scouts at Nevill's Springs, Texas.

CAPTAIN P. H. REMINGTON, 19th U. S. Inf., came from Yonkers to Governor's Island on Wednesday to be examined for retirement.

LIEUTENANT J. R. TOTTEN, 4th U. S. Art., left Fort Adams, R. I., this week on a short visit to New York City, locating at the Murray Hill Hotel.

LIEUTENANT W. H. ALLAIRE, 23d U. S. Infantry, rejoined at Fort Wayne, Mich., this week from a short leave, preparatory to starting for Texas early in May.

CAPTAIN C. T. WITHERELL, 19th U. S. Inf., has rejoined at Fort Barrancas, Fla., from a short leave, and is preparing to take his company to Ft. Mackinac, Mich.

MAJOR P. J. A. CLEARY, Surgeon, U. S. A., is expected at Mt. Vernon Barracks, Ala., early in May to look after the health of the troops and Indians at that post.

The engagement is announced of Miss Minnie Davison Collins, of Germantown, Pa., to Mr. Charles Stillé Vernon, son of Capt. C. A. Vernon, 19th U. S. Inf.

LIEUTENANT R. H. NOBLE, 1st U. S. Inf., now visiting in Philadelphia, will leave soon for the West and join his company on the Pacific Coast towards the end of May.

CAPTAIN JOHN J. COCHRAN, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A., of Fort Adams, R. I., is due in New York City on Monday to take his seat as a member of the Army Medical Examining Board.

CAPTAIN R. H. MONTGOMERY, 5th U. S. Cav., recruiting officer, New York City, has been on a tour through Vermont with a view to picking up some Green Mountain boys with a liking for military service.

MRS. SPAULDING, widow of Major E. J. Spaulding, 4th U. S. Cavalry, who has been visiting friends in Washington and New York, has returned to Iliou, N. Y., and is the guest of Mrs. O. B. Rudd, of that city.

GENERAL H. C. KING read a paper entitled "From City Point to Appomattox" before the United Service Club, of New York City, on Saturday evening last. The club will change its quarters May 1 to 37 West 31st street.

MAJOR CHARLES SMART, Surgeon, U. S. Army, is making practical trial at Washington with a detachment of the Hospital Corps from the barracks, of the drill system for that corps, lately recommended by a board of officers.

The senior field officers of infantry are now as follows: Col. C. H. Smith, 19th; Lieut.-Col. M. A. Cochran, 5th, and Major W. L. Kellogg, 19th. The next retirement for age in the infantry will be that of Col. H. M. Black, 23d U. S. Inf., Jan. 15, 1891.

It may be of interest to military aspirants to learn that eleven years ago, according to a despatch, Daniel Wilsee, of Twinville, Pa., enlisted, went to the frontier, was given up by his relatives as dead but returned April 16, having acquired a fortune.

MAJOR WALLACE F. RANDOLPH, U. S. A., one of our best artillery men, is expected to attend the practice march of the 2d Battery, N. G., S. N. Y., Captain Wilson, soon to take place, and to give the command the benefit of his professional experience and knowledge.

CHAPLAIN OSGOOD E. HERRICK, U. S. A., was duly retired for age on Friday of this week, April 25, after a faithful and conscientious service dating from November, 1864. He has been stationed at Fort Monroe, Va., for several years, and has a host of warm friends in that vicinity.

Mrs. MOORE, wife of Surgeon-General John Moore, U. S. A., entertained a party of 18 ladies at luncheon April 18. The rooms presented a Spring-like appearance, as the decorations were all of wild flowers, forget-me-nots, buttercups, arbutus, pansies, violets and apple and dogwood blossoms.

The Omaha *Excelsior*, in announcing the engagement of Lieut. A. H. Sydenham, 8th U. S. Cavalry, to Miss Helen Gaston, got rather mixed in the matter of relationship. The young lady is the sister, not the daughter, of Lieut. J. A. Gaston, which makes the latter the prospective brother-in-law, not father-in-law, of Lieut. Sydenham.

FIRST LIEUTENANT WM. H. MILLER, U. S. A., retired, has by S. O. No. 83, C. S., and at his own request, been relieved from further duty at St. John's Military School at Salina, Kansas. Lieut. Miller has been very successful in his duties as Professor of Military Science and Tactics, and has asked to be relieved therefrom for the purpose of assuming the duties of the responsible and lucrative position of General Agent for the Western Department of the Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company for the Army and Navy, and will soon locate his headquarters at Kansas City, Mo. He has, upon resigning, received an endorsement of the highest order from the president of the school, the Rt. Rev. E. S. Thomas, Bishop of Kansas.

GENERAL GEORGE THOM, U. S. A., is located at "The Shoreham," Washington, D. C.

LIEUTENANT T. R. ADAMS, 5th U. S. Art., left Fort Monroe, Va., on Tuesday on a short leave.

LIEUTENANT JAMES A. COLE, 6th U. S. Cav., sailed for Antwerp on Wednesday on the steamer *Friesland*.

LIEUTENANT M. C. RICHARDS, 2d U. S. Art., on leave from Fort Adams, R. I., is visiting at Yonkers, New York.

QUARTERMASTER J. E. MACKLIN, 11th U. S. Inf., left Sackett's Harbor, N. Y., the latter part of this week on a short leave.

MAJOR R. H. WHITE, surgeon, U. S. A., was expected in New York City the latter part of this week on his way from Fort Myer to West Point.

LIEUTENANT D. B. DEVORE, 23d U. S. Inf., has taken charge of the ordnance at Fort Wayne, Mich., until the arrival of the new garrison of the 19th Infantry.

CAPTAIN F. A. BOUTELLE, 1st U. S. Cav., has recommended the employment of scouts or police for the Yellowstone Park, as they will be more permanent than troops.

CAPTAIN C. S. ROBERTS, 17th U. S. Inf., will bid good-bye to his friends in Chicago in a few days, preparatory to resuming duty with his regiment about the end of May.

CAPTAIN WM. BADGER, U. S. A., retired, and wife expect to sail, May 3, from Boston, on the steamer *Cephalonia*, for an extensive tour in Europe, to be abroad about one year.

The *Pioneer Press* says: "Lieut. Geo. P. Ahern, 25th Inf., is on his way to Fort Clark, Tex., where he is to marry Miss Jeanne Gill, stepdaughter of Capt. Bates, adjutant, 18th U. S. Inf."

Miss MILDRED LEE, daughter of the late Gen. Robt. E. Lee, is said to be one of the most favorite visitors to Washington social circles, among which she spends a few weeks every year.

MAJOR SAMUEL OVENSHEINE, 23d U. S. Inf., left Buffalo this week on a short visit to Pennsylvania to attend to some private matters before starting for his new post, Fort Davis, Texas.

CAPTAIN J. E. PILCHER, assistant surgeon, U. S. A., who has many friends in New York City and vicinity, has gone to Fort Davis, Tex., for a short tour of duty, but will return to Fort Clark in a few weeks.

PRESIDENT HARRISON's reception to the Army and Navy on Tuesday evening was an enjoyable occasion and largely attended. The introductions were made by Col. Ernst, U. S. A., and Lieut. Parker, U. S. Navy.

CAPTAIN PHILIP READE, U. S. A., was registered at the Plankinton, Milwaukee, April 22, a guest of the Light Horse Squadron of that city, of which he and Capt. Chas. King, U. S. A., retired, are members. The first mounted parade of the Light Horse came off the afternoon of April 22, and was followed by a banquet in the evening.

A WASHINGTON despatch says: The marriage of Miss Rosecrans and Gov. Toole, of Montana, to take place, will be very quiet. After the wedding Gov. Toole takes his bride to Montana, where an enthusiastic welcome awaits them. The bride-elect is an accomplished woman, speaking several languages, and sings and plays with taste and skill.

PAYMASTER GENERAL WM. SMITH, U. S. A., placed a bold signature that has a militant appearance on the Girard Hotel register, April 19. The veteran soldier who disburses their stipends to the officers and men of our Army, says the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, is on a visit to his father-in-law and mother-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Henry MacAllister.

A WASHINGTON despatch says: "The appointment of Rev. R. R. Lowell, of Vermont, and Father J. L. Galvin, of Ohio, as post chaplains in the Army ends a lively scramble among the clergy for these two positions. The Rev. Mr. Lowell represents the Methodist Episcopal denomination, and has a war record. Father Galvin, of Ohio, is a Catholic."

MAJOR GENERAL WM. CLIVE JUSTICE, British Army, commanding the forces in the West Indies, accompanied by Serg. Maj. Maunsell and Gen. J. C. Smith, ex-Governor of Illinois, visited Maj. Gen. Howard at Governor's Island on Friday last. The customary military honors and hospitalities were tendered, and the distinguished party heartily enjoyed the visit.

The Secretary of War, Gen. J. S. Fullerton representing the Society of the Army of the Cumberland, and Senator Evans, Chairman of the Senate Library Committee, the Commission appointed by Congress for the purpose, have selected the east end of the triangular reservation on Pennsylvania Avenue, between 13th and 14th streets, as the site for the equestrian statue of Gen. Sheridan to be erected in Washington by the Society of the Army of Cumberland.

The Treasury Department has decided to award a silver life-saving medal to Mr. Frank Tompkins, son of Asst. Quartermaster-General Charles H. Tompkins, U. S. A., of Governor's Island, for his bravery in saving the life of a sailor last July who was struggling in the water off Fort Tompkins, Staten Island. Young Tompkins made the rescue at the peril of his own life, and as this is not the first time he has saved life, the department thinks his bravery is entitled to some recognition.

The arrangements for the banquet in Brooklyn on Monday evening next, in honor of the birthday of the late Gen. U. S. Grant, are complete, and the following list of toasts has been prepared: "April 27, 1822," Gen. Stewart L. Woodford; "West Point, July 1, 1839," Gen. Henry W. Slocum; "The Navy, 1862, Fort Donelson to New Orleans, 1863," Chas. A. Boutelle; "Vicksburg, July 4, 1863," Gen. O. O. Howard, U. S. A.; "Appomattox, April 9, 1865," Gen. Horace Porter; "The City of Brooklyn," Mayor A. C. Chapin; "1865, Civil Honors, 1865," St. Clair McKelway; "Mount McGregor, July 23, 1885," Gen. Wager Swayne, U. S. A.

MAJOR C. L. HEIMANN, U. S. A., is acting as Medical Director of the Dept. of Texas during the absence of Colonel J. C. Baily at Hot Springs, Ark.

MR. HENRY CAREY BAIRD, of Philadelphia, has had painted for presentation to the Military Academy, West Point, a portrait of the late Major General George G. Meade, U. S. A.

THE Court of Claims has rendered a favorable decision in the case of Col. Theo. Yates, retired, of the Army, who claimed compensation for nine months' service at the South Boston Iron Works supervising the construction of a gun fitted with an invention for breech loading of his own. Judgment was given for \$400, which was the amount which the chief of ordnance in his letter of instructions had said would be paid.

The following Army officers registered at the War Dept. this week: 2d Lieut. S. R. H. Tompkins, 7th Cav.; 1st Lt. Henry T. Allen, 21 Cav.; Lt. Col. H. B. Burnham, ret.; Capt. Theo. J. Wint, 4th Cav.; Capt. W. R. Bourne, ret.; Lt. Col. G. M. Bratton, 9th Inf.; 2d Lt. John Conklin, Jr., 2d Art.; Col. Theo. Yates, ret.; Capt. Melville C. Wilkinson, 3d Inf.; Col. O. M. Poe, Engrs.; Major S. M. Whitely, 7th Cav.; 1st Lt. W. P. Duvall, 5th Art.; Capt. R. G. Heiser, 1st Inf.; Chaplain Orville J. Nave; 1st Lt. C. T. J. Clarke, 10th Inf.

LIEUT. FREDERICK SCHWATKA has filed a bill in the Superior Court of Chicago in which he announces the financial failure of his discovery and importation of the band of Tarahumar Indians, or cave dwellers, and asks the Court to take steps to enable him to keep his promises and send to their home the remaining five Indians of the band who are still in this country. He shows in his bill that he entered into a partnership in the enterprise with W. D. Boyce, who was to contribute \$5,000, while Schwatka was to put in \$2,000. Schwatka alleges that he has spent more than his stipulated sum, while Boyce has not contributed the amount due from him.

JOHN C. FREMONT is now a major-general on the retired list of the Army, and we are sure no one will begrudge him the honor and its emoluments. The *Herald*, referring to the fact and to the General's residence on Staten Island, says: "Old he is, but feeble not at all. He carries his years with a step as springy and a form as straight as they were when he carved a pathway over the Rocky Mountains to the new El Dorado, nearly fifty years ago. His snowy white hair and whiskers are as neatly kept as were his blonde locks in the days when he stole the heart of pretty Jessie Benton in spite of her father's protests." Gen. Fremont is in Washington this week, the guest of his son, Lieut. J. C. Fremont, U. S. N. Over 2,000 messages of congratulation upon his appointment on the retired list awaited him upon his arrival.

COMMANDER B. H. MCALLA, U. S. N., registered at the Bruvort House, New York City, on Sunday last.

PAY INSPECTOR A. S. KENNY, U. S. N., is about to join the District of Columbia Commandery of the Loyal Legion.

Mrs. LE ROY, widow of Rear Admiral Le Roy, U. S. N., has returned to New York from a winter's sojourn in Florida.

LIEUTENANTS H. T. ALLEN, U. S. A., and T. B. M. Mason, U. S. N., sailed for Europe on Wednesday on the steamship *Saale* of the North German Lloyd.

The following Navy officers registered at the Navy Department this week: Lieut. H. Osterhaus, Ensign Wm. J. Maxwell, P. A. Surgeon Frank Ansoode, P. A. Engineer Geo. D. Strickland, Pay prize N. Carpenter, Ensign C. M. Faba.

LIEUT.-COMMANDER H. W. LYON, U. S. Navy, recently detached from the command of the *Nisole*, and Lieut. Frederick W. Crocker, late of the *Mohican*, were passengers on the steamer *Australia*, which arrived at San Francisco April 18 from Honolulu.

The remains of Lieut. Frank Heath, who died in San Francisco last June, of pneumonia, resulting from exposure during the hurricane at Samoa, were brought East by P. A. Engr. Strickland and by him turned over to the deceased's relatives in Richmond on April 24.

COLONEL A. E. DRAKE, U. S. A., was one of the guests at a recent dinner in Philadelphia of Mexican veterans. Col. Drake entered the Navy in 1834, resigned in 1837 was in the civil employ of the Government in the Mexican war, and was wounded, and was appointed an officer in the Regular Army in 1837.

CIVIL ENGINEER GEORGE MACKAY makes his initial trip this week as a commissioned officer of the Navy. He goes to Portsmouth, N. H., Navy-yard to inspect the buildings destroyed by fire last year, preliminary to commencing their reconstruction. He will return to Washington on Saturday, which will be his permanent station for some time to come.

The Secretary of the Navy has remitted the unexpired portion of the sentence of Comdr. Purnell F. Harrington, who was sentenced by court-martial to two years' suspension for running the *Constellation* aground in Chesapeake bay last summer, with the Naval cadets on board. In reviewing the sentence of the court the Secretary remitted one year, and now he has remitted the unexpired portion of the other year, amounting to about six months. Comdr. Harrington has been ordered to duty as assistant to the inspector of the fourth lighthouse district and will become inspector May 31.

The probabilities are that not more than half of the six year naval cadets graduating this year, 35 in all, will be provided for unless the bill transferring the Revenue Marine Service to the Navy Department should become a law before July 1st. In this event the entire class will probably receive commissions. There are sixteen vacancies, present and prospective, up to July 1, in the lower grades—12 Ensigns, one 2d Lieutenant in the Marine Corps, and three Asst. Engrs. Under the act of 1888 this number, with one exception, could be appointed without regard to vacancies, the appointment of 12 Ensigns, 2 Asst. Engrs., and 1 2d Lieut. in the Marine Corps being authorized each year.

REAR ADMIRAL THOS. PATTISON, U. S. N., having purchased a handsome place in New Brighton, Staten Island, N. Y., will leave New York, for his new home on May 1.

THE COURT of Claims has allowed the claim for longevity pay of Comdr. James G. Green. All the members of the graduating class of which he was a member will be benefited thereby.

ONE of the notable features of the meeting of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion in Philadelphia was the large delegation from the Medical Corps of the Navy. There were 15 in all, headed by Surgeon-General John M. Browne, of Gibon, Bloodgood, Kershner and Tryon, went on from the N. Y. Commandery. Medical Director Ruschenberger, retired, was chairman of the Committee on Reception at the United Service Club.

CONGRESSMAN STEPHENSON, of Michigan, gave a dinner, April 15, to the House River and Harbor Committee and the Michigan delegation in Congress, in one of the private dining rooms of the Ebbitt House, Washington. The table was almost hidden under garlands of smilax strewn with pink roses, and a big ship of roses was the main flower piece. The menu cards were beautiful affairs of heavy cardboard, printed in blue and silver. The floral decorations were by Small. The menu included planked Potomachad, yellow-legged plover, jack-snipe on toast, and many other delicacies. Informal speeches were made, for the most part on subjects collateral to rivers and harbors, by Messrs. Gibson, Blanchard, Burrows, Catchings, Grosvenor, Herman, Clarke, of Alabama, and the host.

At the annual meeting of the American Society of Naval Engineers, held in Washington April 23, the following officers were elected: Chief Engineer N. P. Towne, President; P. A. Engineer W. M. McFarland, Secretary; Chief Engineer Towne and Passed Assistants Baird, Perry, McFarland and Thelus members of the council. Mr. McFarland made a brief complimentary speech, in excellent taste, concerning Mr. Griffin, the retiring secretary, and a unanimous vote of thanks was then tendered Mr. Griffin. The paper of Assistant Engineer S. H. Leonard on "Tubulous Boilers" was offered for discussion. In this paper the Thornycroft boiler is given much space and is discussed from every standpoint, and the results of experiments are tabulated. The report of the secretary and treasurer of the society shows a healthy condition, and the membership considerably increased.

THE Brooklyn Times reports an encounter between Med. Dir. Albert Guion, U. S. N., and a lawyer who undertook to badger him in a police court, where he went to testify against a dishonest servant girl. The counsel for the girl cross-examined Dr. Guion as to the means which he took to induce her to come to the house so that he might get her to confess and restore the stolen property, a bracelet belonging to his deceased daughter. Dr. Guion accused Mr. Backus of insulting him, and said he would not submit to such language, and that if he could not be protected there he would find means to do so outside the court room. A proposition was made to examine Mrs. Guion, who is ill, at her house, to which Dr. G. assented, but stipulated that his wife should not be exposed to insult as he had been. Mr. Backus said he would not take his client into the Guion house and did not care to question Mrs. Guion. "I hope you don't," said Dr. Guion. "If you should say such things to her as you did to me you would kill her." "I shall protect my client in any way I see fit," said Mr. Backus, firmly. "I give you notice that you shall not be permitted to insult my wife with impunity," was Dr. Guion's spirited reply.

RECENT DEATHS.

PASSED ASSISTANT SURGEON RUFUS MCCARTY, U. S. N., who died on board the Yantic at Key West, April 12, of pneumonia, was a worthy officer who joined the Service in June, 1875, as assistant surgeon. A comrade of the deceased writes: "He was an earnest student of his profession, and added to his knowledge great love for it. He was tender to and sympathizing with those under his care and knew no rest when his services were needed. A great and gallant heart lies stilled in death."

MEDICAL DIRECTOR CHARLES D. MAXWELL, U. S. Navy, retired, who died at Washington, April 18, entered the Navy as assistant surgeon in 1836, was promoted surgeon in 1849, and retired October 21, 1868, being promoted medical director on the retired list March 3, 1871. He was actively engaged against the enemy during the Mexican War, and during the Civil War rendered most efficient service in various responsible positions.

MEDICAL DIRECTOR THOMAS M. POTTER, U. S. N., retired, who died at Kingston, R. I., April 13, 1890, entered the Navy as assistant surgeon in 1839, attained the grade of medical director in 1871, and was retired Aug. 12, 1876, after a long, honorable, and efficient service on the active list. He was a brother of Col. J. B. M. Potter, U. S. A., retired.

HORATIO G. SICKEL, a distinguished Major General of Volunteers during the war, and father of Lieut. H. G. Sickel, Jr., 7th U. S. Cav., died at Philadelphia, April 17th. Of him the Philadelphia Ledger says: "Gen. H. G. Sickel, who died on Thursday evening, was a remarkable soldier during the war, patient, plodding, plegmatic, but brave to daring, and exact in the intelligent performance of duty. Although of Quaker descent and brought up under Quaker influences, he had a great predilection for military life, and was an officer of militia for twenty years before the war. Having promptly offered his services to Governor Curtin, he became Colonel of the 3d Pennsylvania Reserves, and served with it the full term of three years, occasionally commanding the brigade. After his return home a large part

of his regiment re-enlisted, and became the nucleus of the 198th P. V., of which Gen. Sickel was also Colonel. He was soon promoted, however, to the command of the 1st Brigade, 1st Division of the 5th Corps, and served until almost the last action of the war, when he was severely wounded. Before he recovered peace had returned. Gen. Sickel was in nearly all the great battles of the Army of the Potomac, and was four times wounded, twice very severely. He suffered to the end of his life from these wounds, but without complaining. He was an extraordinary man in action, being apparently utterly indifferent to danger. His men used to say that he was never excited but once, when his favorite horse was shot under him, and he called upon his troops to avenge the loss. But he was of a very kindly disposition, attentive to duty, a good drill-master, and, therefore, a very capable commander. In private life he has been much interested in educational matters, founding a public library in his native place in Bucks county, and taking an active part in the management of the Spring Garden Institute. A brave soldier during the war, he was a no less worthy citizen when he returned therefrom."

WE regret to note the death at Berkeley, Cal., March 28, of Mrs. Parnell, wife of Col. W. R. Parnell, U. S. Army, retired. The Berkeley Advocate says: "Mrs. Parnell was for thirty years the constant companion of her distinguished husband in the campaign of the rebellion, also the subsequent Indian campaigns of Gen. Crook in Southern Oregon and Northern California, where she shared with her husband the rigors of winter uncomplainingly, in a simple Army tent. Recently her loyal heart was gratified by the privilege of assisting her husband in the multifarious duties of commandant of the California Veterans' Home at Yountville. Mrs. Parnell's labors in Berkeley, her last home, have been most marked by social and benevolent aims, ever unselfish in thoughtful work for others. Her busy, unselfish spirit ever led her to lay out lines of activity in many directions, wherever she might be. What is her gain is a great loss to the world at large, to a close circle of friends and to the sacred precincts of home. Always richly blessed in blessings, a good, true woman commands this loving tribute to her memory."

CAPTAIN COUCH, the pioneer boomer organizer of the Oklahoma movement, is dead from the effects of a pistol-shot wound inflicted recently by J. C. Adams, who is now in jail at Wichita.

MRS. MARY LEE FRIER, wife of Lieut. James H. Frier, and daughter of Lt. Col. R. H. Offley, 7th U. S. Inf., died at St. Louis, April 18.

MRS. KENYAH BLAIR HALSTEAD, a prominent hospital nurse during the war, died April 20 at Chicago.

THE NAVAL SCIENTIFIC EXPEDITION TO WEST AFRICA.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

I HAVE elsewhere called attention to the fact that the scientific expedition to West Africa is peculiarly a naval expedition.

This was so from the very beginning. Secretary Tracy first assured the promoters of the enterprise that a naval vessel would be assigned to convey the party to the West Coast of Africa and return them to the United States. Admiral Walker took the deepest interest in the affairs of the expedition in the formative period, approving and encouraging the enlargement of its scope beyond research merely astronomical during the eclipse, the results of which were liable to be minimized through clouds. Later, Commr. Dewey, on assuming the general direction of all affairs pertaining to the official organization and equipment of the expedition devoted his attention and energies unsparringly to its interests and welfare.

But the indebtedness of the scientists of the expedition to the Navy, while already much greater than it had any adequate means of repaying, was far from ended here. In the immediate prosecution of their labors, the members of the expedition have constantly felt the cordial interest, and availed themselves of the willing assistance of the commander of the U. S. S. *Pensacola*, Capt. Yates. The successful prosecution of scientific work demands conditions, often exacting, not always readily secured on shore, much less at sea. Far from creating obstacles to the progress of our work, Captain Yates has removed many, and has done everything in his power which was essential to the success of the expedition.

Our work is not yet finished, to be sure; and it must still be early to say much about it, until observations have been completely calculated, researches fully written out, and the whole published, which must consume some months yet. But it is not too early to have something to say about the interest the officers of the *Pensacola* have shown in the scientific work, and the service they have rendered in its advance.

The story of the expedition will be told in at least five, perhaps six or seven, chapters or sections; and Captain Yates and his efficient executive, Lieut.-Comdr. Hanford, must be considered as having contributed largely to the completeness of all. In his meteorological observations, Professor Abbe has had the assistance of a large number of officers; among them Lieut. Nichols, who devised the means of maintaining a cup-anemometer at the mizzen royal masthead; and many of the younger officers who have been of much use in reading and recording the indications of the meteorological instruments.

The time available for constructing the new eclipse instruments and getting all the material together and in readiness for sea was short, and much of the apparatus had to be put on board incomplete; but Professor Bigelow and myself found P. A. Engineer Tobin full of ready expedients, and some portions of our larger instruments reconstructed under his supervision served their purpose admirably. The artisans in his department did most efficient service, as did also Carpenter Davis and his men. The expedition owes much to their faithful exertions.

In the prosecution of the magnetic and gravity work at San Paulo de Loanda, and at the Royal Observatory, Cape Town, Mr. Preston availed himself of the welcome assistance of Naval Cadets Marvell and Patton.

The naturalists of the expedition have had excel-

lent opportunities, and their collections were very materially increased at Cape Ledo by the fine marksmanship of Pay Inspector Billings. The representation of African ornithology in the National Museum should be much improved by his contributions.

If I were to mention everyone from the *Pensacola's* company who assisted in the immediate work of getting ready for the eclipse, I should be making greater demands upon the columns of the JOURNAL than its editor might be disposed to grant; they would not, however, exceed those made by the expedition upon the officers and men of the *Pensacola*. The material which had to be landed on the beach at Cape Ledo was reckoned by tons; many of the pieces were bulky; much of the apparatus was of a perishable nature; while the surf was at times annoyingly inconsiderate. But I do not recall any damage to instruments worth speaking of. Capt. Yates, Lieut.-Comdr. Hanford, Lieut. Heilner, and others, all contributed directly to the care and success with which these operations were conducted, often under great difficulties. In building the houses, and mounting and adjusting the instruments, the resources of the *Pensacola* were in constant demand; but no service failed to be forthcoming, from the practice laid up.

Such hearty co-operation should have been rewarded by a cloudless eclipse afternoon, and a success ample enough to have been shared by all.

DAVID P. TODD.

ST. HELENA, March 8, 1890.

AN INJUSTICE TO THE ARMY.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

I DESIRE through your columns to call the attention of the powers that be to a grave injustice to the military profession that ought to be remedied. It is a well-known fact that a majority of the officers of our Army are married, and a very large number have sons whom they, like all men, desire to settle in life. A son naturally follows the business occupation of his father, and in civil life it is customary for a son to enter his father's store or office as soon as he is sufficiently old to learn the business. In these days of crowded professions it is a highly valued privilege to be able to start a son on the road to make a living.

From the very nature of their occupations Army officers have hardly any opportunity to get their sons into civil life, partly from constant change of station and partly from lack of capital. Their eyes naturally turn to their own profession, and the Military Academy as the stepping stone. Having no political influence, their only chance is for one of the appointments of the President, and here they are confronted by the unpleasant fact that the President has only ten appointments in four years, or an average, allowing for casualties, of about three per annum. "What are they among so many?"

Although originally intended for officers' sons, these appointments are not so restricted by law, and as the longest pole knocks the persimmons, this golden fruit does not always reach the class for whom it should be reserved. Before the war, with a much smaller Army, there were ten appointments made every year, and nearly all went to the sons of Army officers. Now, with an Army much increased in size and an enormous Volunteer Army to claim appointments, the number is reduced to a beggarly three.

In all European nations the rights of officers' families are jealously preserved, and all of them have schools that are reserved for sons of officers. There is no more generous nation to its Army than the United States, but in this matter they have been strangely forgetful, probably because the subject has not been pressed in Congress as it deserves.

We have a large Military Academy, complete in all its paraphernalia, that can educate twice as many cadets as it does now, with a very trifling increase of cost, and a decided increase in efficiency, as a larger battalion would be a great gain in military manoeuvres. We talk a great deal about the necessity of military training for the youth of the country, and we detail quite a number of officers to instill a something of military knowledge into the students of our colleges, while we neglect to make full use of the one perfect apparatus for such work that has proved its value on every battlefield that has been fought on this continent since its establishment.

What I would recommend is that the President be given 20 appointments at large every year, and that these be restricted to the sons of officers of the Regular and Volunteer Armies. Should this system give a surplus of graduates, existing laws would scatter the supernumeraries among the people, as is now the case with the Navy, whence they would come forth with a rush whenever their country needed their services.

I would suggest, in conclusion, that officers who feel as I do in this matter should write to such Congressmen as they may know, and urge the adoption of the plan which I have outlined, or some equivalent. Petitions from large military posts would doubtless help the good cause.

W. E. M.

FILLING VACANCIES IN THE GRADE OF SECOND LIEUTENANT.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

IT is quite probable that some of the bills before Congress, affecting the Army, are likely to become laws; and in consequence a large number of vacancies in the grade of 2d lieutenant will be created. Will it not be for the best interests of the Service to distribute such civil appointments and appointments from the ranks, as may be made, proportionately among the different arms of the Service? From our observations, it seems to us, that the present system of filling all the vacancies in any one arm with only one class of appointments is having a bad effect. Many civil appointments and appointments from the ranks are naturally quite as well fitted for the artillery or for the other arms of the Service—sometimes better. Besides, we have military schools for all the arms. Because appointments were made in a certain way 50 years ago is no reason why the same rule should be followed now, especially when the effect is to create an exclusive class of officers. The same may be said of transfers.

GRADUATE.

WAR-PATH AND BIVOUAC.

HON. JOHN F. FINERTY, late M. C., war correspondent for the Chicago Times and a gentleman well and favorably known to the Army, has given us an admirable series of frontier sketches in his volume published at 79 Dearborn street, Chicago, and entitled "War Path and Bivouac, the Conquest of the Sioux, a narrative of stirring personal experiences and adventures in the Big Horn and Yellowstone expeditions of 1876, and in the campaign on the British border in 1879." Mr. Finerty shared the perils and the hardships of these campaigns and learned to esteem our Army officers and our little Army, as every one needs must do who comes in actual contact with them, and knows them as they are, and not as they are seen through the medium of prejudiced statements.

Mr. Finerty naturally finds them something very different from the scented popinjays of reportorial imagination, and even from the gentlemen on leave and dressed out in "city" who give the ordinary dweller in the centres of civilization the only idea he is likely to get of the wearers of Uncle Sam's uniform. He tells us that "a more disgusting costume than the fatigue dress of the United States Army the imagination of the most diabolical inclined of existing tailors could not conceive. The sentimental fair ones who so much admired our shoulder-strapped and be-frogged cavalry officers in a brilliant ball room ought to see and hear them when out on a rough campaign. They are then innocent of boiled shirts, their beards become a stubble, and only for the inevitable yellow strip, which the weather turns muddy in color, on their pantaloons, they could hardly be distinguished from the private soldiers of their respective commands. The same is also true of the infantry officers. In contrast, however, with the professional mule packers and whackers, the officers were models of the early Christian type of mankind."

The rays of the star of glory are made up of filth, hardship and disappointments. Fighting is the least of the evils attendant on a military career. And yet the worst feature of a summer campaign is paradise itself compared with the untold miseries suffered by our troops when engaged in a winter hunt after Indians. "I have seen," he says, "an English regiment after returning from the Crimean war, hairy, patched up and tanned, but so ragged, filthy, forlorn looking a set of men as the soldiers of Crook's expedition I have never beheld. That they were not vermin eaten is to me a bewildering mystery. Let civilization scratch itself all over when it hears that we had not three pounds of washing soap in the entire command, and that no man, not even Gen. Crook himself, had a second shirt to his back. I have seen that officer wash his own underclothes in the Yellowstone and sit on the bank to let them dry."

Of our officers and men Mr. Finerty says:

A word about officers. Most of them are high-bred, manly, learned, good-humored, hospitable gentlemen, while a very few are narrow-minded, jealous, puerile, "swell-headed," irritable, excitable, and generally unfit for anything but retirement into private life. I am glad to say that the percentage of the latter grade is insignificant, and the sooner the Army is rid of them the better. The light-colored, chivalric class of officers almost extinguish the others, but one disagreeable "shoulder strap" is enough to disgust an entire regiment. As for bravery, the quality is so universal in the American Army, that no officer gets credit for fearlessness, which is regarded as a matter of course. Judgment, skill, and dignified firmness are far more necessary.

If an inferior officer resents the impertinence of his superior, he may obtain temporary satisfaction, but, in the end, he will be made to suffer. In regard to the privates, they count for so many machines, and have no right to question orders, good or bad. How a man of spirit, brought to enlist through intemperance or other folly, must burn and long to tear the whiplike coat of some official bully, who talks to him as though he were a dog. I admit some of the soldiers are rough, just fit to be kicked around, but the greater number are good men enough, some of them men who "have seen better days" and some who, in soldiering, have learned a lesson that will reform their lives.

Nobody detests an official bully more than I do. I have met a few of that character in the Army, but they did not remain there very long. Bullies are chiefly drinking officers, and sometimes they carry their offensiveness to extremes. Their brother officers, so far from shielding them, take the very earliest opportunity of having them Court-martialed. In most cases they are dismissed from the Service, and then they devote most of their lives to an effort to get back. Occasionally, in cases where reformation is thorough and sincere, they are restored, but this happens very rarely. An unjust officer is looked on with contempt by those above him, as well as by those under his command. I can conscientiously declare that desertion from the American Army is not, in the vast majority of cases, due to the tyranny of officers, to fatigue duty, to alleged menial employment, but to that invisible foe to the contentment of all armies, after "wild war" excitement—ennui. If the Government can find some means of routing that ethereal enemy our ranks will contain their full complement of men, and the American Army will no longer have to blush for the base crime of desertion.

From Mr. Finerty's numerous sketches of individual officers we take the following:

Gen. J. J. Reynolds, colonel of the 3d Cavalry, received me with that courteous bearing so characteristic of the American Regular officer.

Crook is severe, and I'd rather be with Terry, as regards food, shelter and clean flannel, but he goes for the Indians as one of themselves would do, and has shown that an American Army can stand, without much growling or the slightest approach to mutiny, more than any other troops upon this earth. * * * Crook always marched out his foot, for obvious reasons, an hour or two ahead of his horse. We used to joke about the infantry, and call them by their Indian nickname of "walk-a-heaps," but before the campaign was over, we recognized that man is a harder animal than a horse, and that shank's mare is the very best kind of a charger.

At that period Gen. Crook seemed to be a man of iron. He endured heat, cold, marching and every species of discomfort with Indian-like stolidity. If he felt weariness, he never made anybody the wiser. While apparently frank to all who approached him, he was very uncommunicative except to his aides. He was also a born Nimrod; and always rode far in advance of the column, attended by a few officers and an orderly or two, chasing whatever species of game he might happen to find. Looking back at his conduct of that time, I cannot help thinking that luck was greatly on his side, because, as we very soon found out, the General might have run into a strong war party of the Sioux any day, and then nothing could have saved him and his few attendants. He was frequently warned of the risk he ran, but paid no attention to the advice,

Col. Royall, frank and direct of speech, and often very emphatic in his observations to his subordinates, is a tall, handsome Virginian, of about 50, with a full gray moustache, dark eyebrows overhanging a pair of bright blue eyes, a high forehead, on the apex of which, through the cropped hair, as he raised his cap in salute, appeared one of the several scars inflicted by a rebel sabre in front of Richmond during the Civil War.

Col. Guy V. Henry was, then, a very fine-looking, although slight and somewhat pale, officer, and, what was still better, he was well up in all things concerning the projected Indian campaign. * * * I remember the martial bearing of Henry's fine troop of the 3d, as with arms clanking, and harness jingling, it trotted rapidly along our whole flank, in the dawn twilight, to take its place at the head of the column.

Major Evans, a melancholy, philosophically inclined officer, devoted to literature, suffering from an old wound, and having, to all appearances, registered a vow never to smile, in any sense.

Captain Meinhold, a very fine looking German officer, with a romantic history. * * * Captain Vroom was then a magnificent specimen of the human race, tall, well-built and good looking. He has since grown much stouter, the result, doubtless, of the absence of Indian campaigns, which would now seem to be almost at an end. * * * Lieutenant, since Captain, Elmer Crawford was over six feet high, with a genuine military face, and a spare but athletic form. Crawford treated several officers and myself to a most welcome stimulant. He was one of the most abstemious of men, but the virtue of hospitality had a large place in his noble nature.

Of the 2d Cavalry, Captain Wells and Lieut. Sibley. The former was a veteran of the Civil War, covered with honorable scars, blunt, stern and bony. Lieut. Sibley, with whose career I was destined to be linked under circumstances which subsequently attracted the attention of the continent, and which will live long in the tales and traditions of our Regular Army, was a young West Pointer, who had distinguished himself under Colonel Reynolds in the attack upon, and capture of, Crazy Horse's village on March 17 of that eventful year. He was about the middle height, well but slightly built, and with a handsome, expressive face.

One of the most cheerful men I marched with, amid the pelting rain, was Capt. Charles King, now celebrated as a military novelist, who was then, if I mistake not, a lieutenant and regimental adjutant of the 5th Cavalry. He was full of anecdotes, but complained occasionally of the effects of serious wounds which he had received while fighting the Apaches in Arizona and which subsequently compelled his retirement from active service.

Lieut. J. C. Doane, of the 3d Cavalry, a gentleman of rare acquirements and picturesque in appearance.

Among the other officers to whom I was introduced, I remember Col. Anson Mills, then in his prime; Lieutenant Lemley, Captain Andrews, Lieutenant Foster, Lieut. Joseph Lawson and Lieut. Charles Morton, all of the 3d Cavalry; and Capt. Rawlins, Lieutenant Huntington and others of the 2d Cavalry.

This volume is so full of the most graphic sketches of Indian fights and of life on the road during the campaign, that selections can be made from it at random of passages sure to interest. From the less sombre or less we select the following:

During the firing the pipe of Col. Mills' tent stove had been perforated, greatly to the horror of his colored servant, who was by no means in love with grim-visaged war. The correspondent of a Southern paper—an officer by the way—recorded the fact, and his paper, taking a practical view of the statement, came out in a wise editorial commending the colonel's rashness in wearing a stove-pipe hat in the field. When the paper finally reached us, everybody laughed immoderately, and Mills did not hear the last of that "stove pipe" for a long time.

Gen. Crook had determined to mount his infantry on mules in order to expedite their movements when marching against the Sioux. Accordingly the mules destined for this duty, to the number of 300, most of them entirely unbroken to the saddle, were taken to a flat space down by the creek and a few hundred yards from camp. The unhappy infantry men who were to mount the animals were brought there also, while Col. Chambers, Major Burt, Capt. Luhn, and the officers of Crook's staff, aided by several veteran sergeants who had seen mounted service, proceeded to break in the unwilling riders. I subsequently saw those foot soldiers do their duty manfully, but I am bound in truth to confess that their bearing on the morning of June 15, 1876, was anything but awe-inspiring. The mules, first of all, were forced to take the regulation cavalry stride into their unwilling jaws, and then the rather clumsy McClellan saddle, universally used in our Service at that period, was placed upon their backs, doubly secured by girth and surcingle. Then the fella began. A cloud of mule heels, shod in iron, would rise tumultuously in the air, while the shrill neighing and squealing of the brutes displayed the great indignation that possessed them. They were then allowed to quiet down somewhat, and the untrained infantry were ordered to mount their "steeds." Immediately some of the mules ran off, bucking fiercely, and every minute a score of foot soldiers would either stand on their heads or measure their length in the deep, soft grass, which alone prevented their bones being broken. Other mules would "buck" right where they stood, and then a soldier might be seen shooting up in the air like a rocket, and his very "dull thud" would soon after be heard as his body struck mother earth in his fall from among the clouds.

The Indians, attracted by the noise, and full of native devilment, rushed down from the quartermaster's to see the sport, and their deep laughter at every mishap denoted the satisfaction they felt at the discomfort of the battered and discomfited infantry.

The cavalry, B companies of the 2d and 3d, under Royall, Evans, Noyes, Henry, Mills and Van Vleet, led the van. Then followed the splendid mule pack train, commanded by Chief Packer Tom Moore, as bold a frontiersman as ever looked at an enemy through the sight of his rifle; and, in rear, galloped, in full career, on mule back, the 200 hardy infantry, under Col. Alex. Chambers and the brave Major "Aody" Burt.

To Mr. Finerty the Army owes thanks for his appreciative notices of them and their services, as it does to Remington, Zogbaum and Nast, for their services in a similar line. The Service need ask nothing of the writers and limners except that its portrait should be correctly drawn and it can safely venture comparison with an equal body of men in any profession and anywhere.

OUR NAVY.

The toast of "The Navy" was responded to by Commander F. W. Dickins, U. S. Navy, before the Army and Navy Club of Connecticut, at their annual reunion at Hartford, Conn., April 9, 1890. He said in the course of his excellent remarks:

The Navy desires the support and encouragement of the citizens of their country, to draw closer together with them, to strengthen by meetings and personal contact the bonds that should bind them, and honor together the heroes who have furnished to our country and ennobled their example. We have been cursed with but few wars and blessed with many heroes. Paul Jones, Perry, Stewart, and Decatur, with such ships as the Bon Homme Richard and Constitution, defended the honor of our country and caused it to be respected by all nations in our earlier history. Still later, Farragut, Porter, Worden and Foote of our own Connecticut, with monitors and that grand old ship named after our beautiful city, the Hartford, and many other stars of our first magnitude, shone in the naval firmament. And I feel

sure, should, unfortunately our country become engaged in another war, that the Stars and Stripes would shine as brightly and float as triumphantly at the mastheads of the ships of our new Navy as it did from those of the old.

But the Navy has other work to perform for its country in times of peace no less honored than that connected with battle and oarage. It greatly encourages and promotes our commerce and trade by showing the flag in all the principal commercial ports of the world. It is a safeguard to the merchant man and a protection to our citizens domiciled abroad. Trade usually follows the flag. Timid nations patronize vessels well appointed and safely guarded. It would surely be worth millions of dollars to our country to have our flag frequently seen in foreign ports, an event now, unhappily, of rare experience. Would that our wise legislators might bring it about in some way, even if it cost money. It would not be all sentiment. It would be largely profit.

I have lately returned from the South Atlantic Station, where I had command of the Tullahoma. Possibly some of you may have heard of her. A short time ago I saw in a public print a reference to her. The editor wanted to know what the "old bird" was doing. I had the pleasure of taking her up the Uruguay River and showing her flag at ports where it had never been seen before at the peak of a mass-of-war. Then, again, I took her about twelve hundred miles up the Parana and Paraguay Rivers as far as Asuncion, the capital of Paraguay, where our flag had not been seen on any vessel for about twenty years, and she was the largest vessel that had ever reached that port. Our visit at all of the ports was most happy, and, I think, beneficial. At Asuncion, the officials of the Government were most interested in a Gatling gun I had on board, manufactured in our own city of Hartford. They wanted to know if they were made in the United States and how much they cost, and I took much pride in pointing out to them the words Hartford, Connecticut, and the letters U. S. A. stamped on the gun. If I had been commissioned to do so, I think I could have sold several of them.

Just now our naval policy is interesting our citizens. But do not stop short of a Navy commensurate with the wealth and dignity of our nation; with a Navy of sufficient power to protect all of our coast line and to show that we can protect our interests abroad. This will insure us peace. How much cheaper it is to preserve peace than to maintain war. Our people need have no fears of the militarism of a respectable Navy. All history has shown that navies have never imperiled the liberties of the people.

They have always been on the side of outbreaks against despotism. Our forefathers recognized that fact in the Constitution of our country. Congress can raise and support an Army for only two years, but is empowered to provide and maintain a Navy indefinitely.

I never conversed with a Brazilian naval officer about political affairs during my recent visit to that country, but that he said Brazil would be a republic when the Emperor died. I have heard them sing the "Marseillaise" in a naval club in Rio Janeiro during the empire. Few Americans appreciate the influence of our flag abroad. The South American republics look at our flag as representing a happy, powerful, and prosperous nation. I regret to say that they are mostly military republics, but I know that they are struggling to emulate our example. The oppressed people all over the world are looking at that flag as the one ray of hope by whose influence they hope some day to obtain independence and take on the dignity of a man, clothed in his just and inalienable rights. Will you not do what you can, gentlemen, to hold up the hands of the Secretary of the Navy, to assist him in creating a new, creditable, and necessary Navy, that it may be a safeguard unto our country and that the inhabitants of our land may in peace and quietness enjoy the glories and blessings of their birthright.

GENERAL SHERMAN'S REMARKS.

In reply to the remarks of President Depew at the Union League Club reception, Gen. Sherman said in part:

I thank you from the bottom of my heart for this response to Mr. Depew's handsome tribute to me. (Cheers.) Every man loves his neighbor nearly as well as himself. (Laughter and cheers.) Dr. Paxton well knows that it won't do to be too good in this world, for the millennium would come when we were not prepared for it. (Laughter.) In St. Louis I had a circle of friends that I loved, but they were my seniors and passed away, and when I came to New York I thought instead of going amongst the old I would look for younger ones, who might possibly outlive me. (Laughter and cheers.) So I looked into the Union League Club. The Union League Club has been to me a place to which I come with great pleasure and depart with pain. I have mingled with you now for two years and will go on (great cheering) and stand by you whether you are right or wrong. (Renewed cheering and laughter.) And for the members, from the president, down to the last one whose name was read a week ago tonight, I feel as though they were brothers all (Cheers.)

And now, my friends, I know that, like all other bodies of men, you wish to make the world as good as yourselves, which is very natural, right and proper. But the first way to reform the community is to reform yourselves. But you have to take the world as it is. It is a good world. It is the best we have now. (Laughter.) I don't see any who are anxious to depart from it. (Laughter.) Of those who are gone, we sing their praises aloud. They don't hear them. I am willing to have a little during my life. (Cheers.)

Therefore, gentlemen, all of you, I thank you, not only for the past of your club, which has carried comfort to many stout hearts, and served them to daring deeds (cheers), but for the welcome which I have received (cheers). From members of the Union League Club of Philadelphia, New York and elsewhere, I have received tokens of friendship which I think have made me better than I had ever been. Let us all continue doing our own work in our own spheres, trusting to the common Master, who will reconcile all troubles and guide us on to the future which I am sure will be better than the past (Cheers.)

Let us labor to make the people of the United States not only the most prosperous, but the most contented people on the face of the globe. (Cheers.) The Union League Club has done much and is doing much. (Cheers.) You have my most hearty thanks and best wishes now and forever. (Loud and prolonged cheering.)

"Gentlemen," cried Mr. Depew, at the close of the General's remarks, "may we give him a reception on his centennial!"

The cheering was once more renewed, and as long as half a dozen men of those who attended the reception to Gen. Sherman remained together, cheer followed cheer.

A "REGULAR" CRITICISM.

G. O. H. A. G. O., 1890, revising par. 1855, A. R., 1890, does away with flags for "markers" and "general guides." How was it then that the Regular troops carried them at the late review before the Pan-American visitors in Washington?

THE ARMY.

BENJAMIN HARRISON, *President and Commander-in-Chief.*

REDFIELD PROCTOR, *Secretary of War.*

NOMINATIONS.

APRIL 23, 1890.

To be Post Chaplains.

The Rev. Delmar R. Lowell, of Vermont, April 19, 1890, vice Dodd, retired from active service.
The Rev. John L. Galvin, of Ohio, April 19, 1890, vice Wilson, retired from active service.

To be Major-General.

John C. Fremont, of New York, late major-general, U. S. Army, April 22, 1890, to be major-general on the retired list of the Army, in accordance with the act of Congress approved April 19, 1890.

APRIL 24, 1890.

Lieut.-Col. Charles G. Bartlett, 1st Inf., to be colonel, 9th, vice Hough, retired.
Major James S. Casey, 17th Inf., to be lieutenant-colonel, 1st Infantry, vice Bartlett, promoted.

Capt. Harry C. Egbert, 12th Inf., to be major, 17th, vice Casey, promoted.

1st Lieut. A. G. Tassin, to be captain, 12th Infantry, vice Egbert, promoted.

2d Lieut. Charles H. Barth, to be 1st lieutenant, 12th Infantry, vice Tassin, promoted.

Corps of Engineers.

2d Lieut. Thomas H. Rees, to be 1st lieutenant.

G. O. 45, H. Q. A., April 19, 1890.

The following act of Congress is published for the information and government of all concerned:

An act to amend article one hundred and three of the Rules and Articles of War.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the one hundred and third article of the Rules and Articles of War be, and the same is hereby, amended by adding thereto the following words:

"No person shall be tried or punished by a Court-martial for desertion in time of peace and not in the face of an enemy, committed more than two years before the arraignment of such person for such offence, unless he shall meanwhile have absented himself from the United States, in which case the time of his absence shall be excluded in computing the period of the limitation: Provided, That said limitation shall not begin until the end of the term for which said person was mustered into the service."

Approved, April 11, 1890.
By command of Major-Gen. Schofield:
CHAUNCEY MCKEEVER, Act. Adjt.-General.

G. O. 2, DEPT. OF DAKOTA, April 18, 1890.

The months of July and August next are, as provided for in paragraph 1761, A. R., designated as the months in which special instruction shall be had in military signaling at all posts in this department.

The instruction will embrace the use of flag, torch and heliograph. Commanding officers will upon inspection and inquiry report the results attained at the close of August, and should it appear that in any troop or company proficiency by at least one officer and four enlisted men has not been attained, as required in the above cited paragraph, the instruction will be continued until such results shall be accomplished.

By command of Brig.-Gen. Ruger:
THOS. M. WOODRUFF, A. A. A. G.

G. O. 6, DEPT. OF THE MISSOURI, April 19, 1890.

States that the Headquarters of the Department of the Missouri will be transferred to St. Louis, Mo., the change to take effect as soon in the month of May as is practicable. The exact date of change, affecting the address of official mail will be announced hereafter and gives directions as to disposition of records, etc.

Families of staff officers will, when desirable, retain their present quarters until June 1.

STAFF CORPS AND DEPARTMENTS.

Judge Advocate General's Department.

Capt. H. K. Bailey, A. J. A., will proceed on public business to Fort Apache, Ariz. (S. O. 37, April 16, D. Ariz.)

Adjutant and Inspector Generals.

Leave for 10 days is granted Major Merritt Barber, A. A. G. (S. O. 43, April 14, D. Dak.)

Quartermasters and Subsistence Departments.

The Comdg. Gen. Dept. Missouri will grant a furlough for three months to Comy. Sgt. Denis Kieffer, Fort Supply (S. O., April 21, H. Q. A.)

Pay Department.

Major Asa B. Carey, paymr., will report in person to the Division commander for special duty, upon the completion of which he will return to New York City (S. O. 92, April 21, Div. A.)

Medical Department.

Upon arrival of Capt. H. P. Birmingham, asst. surg., at Boise Bks., Capt. Edward C. Carter, asst. surg., will return to Fort Walla Walla (S. O. 36, April 7, D. Columbia.)

A. A. Surg. Charles E. Dutton, Fort Snelling, will proceed to the camp at the Lower Brulé Agency in time to arrive there April 25, and report for duty to relieve A. A. Surg. Galen L. Cline, the latter will proceed to Fort Randall for duty with troops to change stations (S. O. 40, April 9, D. Dak.)

A. A. Surg. Wm. Shippen will accompany Co. K, 15th Inf., from Fort Buford to Jackson Bks. A. A. Surg. Galen L. Cline will accompany Co. D, 15th Inf., from Fort Randall to Fort Barrancas (S. O. 40, April 9, D. Dak.)

1st Lieut. Paul Shillock, asst. surg., is relieved from temporary duty at Fort Maginnis and will rejoin at Fort Assiniboine (S. O. 61, April 11, D. Dak.)

Capt. James E. Pitcher will proceed to Fort Davis and report for temporary duty, relieving Maj. Joo. V. Lauderdale, surg., who will report to accompany the battalion of the 19th Infantry to the Div. of the Atlantic. Upon the arrival at Fort Davis of Capt. John O. Skinner, Capt. Pitcher will return to Fort Clark (S. O. 28, April 14, D. Tex.)

The leave for seven days granted Capt. Alonzo R. Chapin, asst. surg., Fort Yates, is extended seven days (S. O. 43, April 14, D. Dak.)

Upon surgeon's certificate, leave for 23 days is granted Capt. Louis A. La Garde, asst. surg., in extension of leave for seven days granted him, with permission to apply for an extension of one month on surgeon's certificate (S. O. 43, April 14, D. Dak.)

So much of S. O. 85 as directs the C. O. St. Francis

Bks. during the absence of the post surgeon to employ Dr. F. F. Smith, of St. Augustine, is modified to authorize the employment of any local physician satisfactory to the post commander (S. O. 91, April 19, Div. A.)

Leave for 25 days, to commence about May 2, is granted Capt. Henry L. Raymond, asst. surg., Newport Bks. (S. O. 91, April 19, Div. A.)

The following changes are ordered: Capt. Henry S. Kilbourne, asst. surg., from Vancouver Bks. to Willets Point; Capt. Wm. W. Gray, asst. surg., from Fort Maginnis to Fort Sherman; Capt. John M. Banister, asst. surg., from Fort Sherman to Fort Stanton (S. O., April 21, H. Q. A.)

Major Robert H. White, surg., Fort Myer, will report to the superintendent of the Military Academy for temporary duty as post surgeon during the absence of Major McElderry, surg., as a member of the Army Medical Board, New York City (S. O., April 22, H. Q. A.)

The Comdg. Gen. Div. of the Atlantic will grant a furlough, to expire Sept. 15, 1890, to Hosi. Steward John Lempeke, Fort Ontario (S. O., April 17, H. Q. A.)

The C. O. Fort Ontario will issue a furlough to expire Sept. 15, 1890, to Hosi. Steward John Lempeke (S. O. 91, April 19, Div. A.)

Pvt. F. A. Scholl, Hospital Corps, Fort Brown, Tex., for assaulting a patient who had his right shoulder dislocated, has been mulcted \$20 and relegated to confinement at hard labor for two months.

The following privates of the Hospital Corps have been examined for assignment as acting hospital stewards, and have been favorably reported by the Surgeon-General. The names are given in order of merit: Geo. W. Muller, Benicia Bks.; E. Viko, Fort Shaw; P. P. Vane, West Point; Charles R. Exner, Fort Assiniboine; Gideon Kaell, Columbus Bks.; Wm. Lang, Vancouver Bks.; Heibert Jaeger, Fort Walla Walla; Joseph Meisel, Fort Monroe; Wm. T. Murphy, Fort Union; Edward J. Wagnitz, Fort McDowell; H. F. Stoddard, Fort A. Lincoln; Miller S. Smith, Fort Barrancas; Frederick Kastor, Fort Spokane; Louis N. Depeyre, West Point; Ernest Jenkes, Fort Davis; James W. Baird, Vancouver Bks.; John Vantigue, Fort Huachuca, and Murrey Acklin, Fort Clark.

Engineers and Ordnance Departments.

The "Quarterly Statement," giving names, duties, addresses, etc., of officers of the Corps of Engineers made its appearance this week. It is a comprehensive document, containing valuable information.

Leave for 10 days is granted Capt. Smith S. Leach, C. E. (S. O. 21, April 21, C. E.)

Capt. Stanhope E. Blunt, O. D., will proceed to the works of the Gatling Gun Company and the Colt's Patent Fire Arms Manufacturing Company, Hartford, Conn., on public business (S. O., April 18, H. Q. A.)

Capt. Marcus W. Lyon, O. D., is assigned to duty at the Omaha Ordnance Depot with station in Omaha and on completion of his duty he will stand relieved from further duty in the Dept. Platte (S. O. 27, April 18, D. Platte.)

1st Lt. Wm. B. Gordon, O. D., will repair to Washington and appear May 13 before the Board of Ordnance and Fortification for the purpose of giving information (S. O., April 19, H. Q. A.)

Signal Corps.

Sergt. Geo. H. Willson will proceed from Shreveport to Little Rock Bks. for discharge and re-enlistment (S. O. 54, April 16, Div. A.)

Chaplains.

So much of S. O. 68 as directs the transfer of Post Chaplain George W. Dunbar from the Presidio of San Francisco to Fort Bridger is revoked, on account of the contemplated abandonment of the latter post (S. O., April 22, H. Q. A.)

THE LINE.

The Stations of Companies not mentioned here will be found by reference to last number of the JOURNAL.

1st Cavalry, Colonel James S. Brislin.

Hdqs., B. D. E. G., and M. Ft. Custer, Mont.; A and I, Ft. Maginnis, Mont.; J, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; C, F. and H, Ft. Assiniboine, Mont.; K, Camp Sheridan, Wyo.

Capt. Moses Harris, recruiting officer, Milwaukee, will establish a temporary branch rendezvous at Racine, Wis. (S. O. 74, April 15, Rec. Ser.)

2nd Cavalry, Colonel David R. Clendenin.

Hdqs., B. E. H. I. L. and M. Ft. Walla Walla, Wash.; A and K, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; C and G, Ft. Bidwell, Cal.; D, Boise Bks., Idaho; F, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

1st Lieut. James N. Allison will repair to Jefferson Barracks, Mo., and report for duty at that depot. This detail is made with a view to a tour of duty until October, 1891 (S. O., April 22, H. Q. A.)

The C. O. Boise Barracks will grant a furlough for four months to Sergt. John H. Roy, Troop D (S. O. 35, April 5, D. Columbia.)

3rd Cavalry, Colonel Albert G. Brackett.

Hdqs., and G. Ft. McIntosh, Tex.; F and M, Ft. Clark, Tex.; D, H. I. and K, San Antonio, Tex.; C, Ft. Ringgold, Tex.; B and L, Ft. Brown, Tex.; A, Camp at Eagle Pass, Tex.; E, Camp Pecos, Colorado, Tex.

The following changes will be made, by marching, upon the completion of their target practice for the present season: Troops B and L to Fort Brown; Troops D, H, I, and K to San Antonio; Troop G to Fort McIntosh; Troop C to Fort Ringgold (S. O. 27, April 9, D. Tex.)

1st Lieut. J. O. Mackay, upon being relieved from command of the Seminole Negro-Indian scouts at Nevill's Spring, Tex., will join his troop at San Antonio (S. O. 27, April 9, D. Tex.)

4th Cavalry, Colonel Chas. E. Compton.

Hdqs., E. and G. Ft. Lowell, Ariz.; A, F. I. and M, Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.; C and H, Ft. Bowie, Ariz.; D, Ft. McDowell, Ariz.; B, Ft. Myer, Va.; K, Ft. Verde, Ariz.; L, San Carlos, Ariz.

1st Lieut. Hugh J. McGrath, having reported, will proceed to Jefferson Barracks and report to conduct to Arizona recruits ordered to the 10th Cav. (S. O. 73, April 14, Rec. Ser.)

Capt. Joseph H. Dorst is, at his own request, relieved from duty at the Military Academy, to take effect Aug. 28, 1890, and will join his troop (S. O., April 22, H. Q. A.)

5th Cavalry, Colonel James F. Wade.

Hdqs., B. O. G., and K, Ft. Reno, Ind. T.; E and H, Ft. Elliot, Tex.; D and L, Ft. Sill, Ind. T.; A, F. and I, Ft. Supply, Ind. T.; M, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

Capt. Robert H. Montgomery, recruiting officer,

will proceed to Brattleboro, Burlington, Middlebury, Rutland, and Bennington, Vt., on duty in connection with the Recruiting Service (S. O. 72, April 12, Rec. Ser.)

Capt. Francis Michler is detailed member of the G. C.-M. at Fort Elliott (S. O. 48, April 14, Dept. M.)

Leave for one month is granted Col. J. F. Wade (S. O. 48, April 14, Dept. M.)

Leave for one month is granted Capt. J. B. Babcock (S. O. 49, April 15, Dept. M.)

9th Cavalry, Colonel Joseph G. Telford.

Hdqs., B. F. I. and K, Ft. Robinson, Neb.; A and G, Ft. Niobrara, Neb.; D and H, Ft. McKinney, Wyo.; E, Ft. Washakie, Wyo.; C and M, Ft. Du Chesse, Utah (Post-office address via Ouray, Utah); L, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

1st Artillery, Colonel Loomis L. Langdon.

Hdqs., A. C. D. E. H. I. and K, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; F, Ft. Monroe, Va.; L, Ft. Mason, Cal.; G and M, Alcatraz Island, Cal.; B, Ft. Canby, Wash.

1st Lieut. Charles J. Bailey will be relieved from temporary duty with Bat. L not later than May 7, and will then rejoin his battery at the Presidio of San Francisco (S. O. 27, April 12, D. Cal.)

2nd Artillery, Colonel John Mendenhall.

Hdqs., C. G. and H, Ft. Adams, R. I.; I, Ft. Trumbull, Conn.; E, Ft. Preble, Me.; B and D, Ft. Warren, Mass.; A, Ft. Riley, Kas.; F, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; J, Ft. Monroe, Va.; K and M, Ft. Wadsworth, N. Y.

So much of S. O. 78 as directs Bat. K to proceed from Fort Wadsworth to Fort Schuyler, May 1, is modified so as to direct the battery to proceed there after the departure of Bat. B, 5th Art. (S. O. 94, April 23, Div. A.)

The leave for seven days granted 1st Lieut. M. C. Richards, Fort Adams, is extended ten days (S. O. 95, April 24, Div. A.)

The leave for seven days granted Capt. F. B. Hamilton, Fort Adams, is extended ten days (S. O. 95, April 24, Div. A.)

1st Sergt. C. R. Anderson, Bat. G, will proceed to Fort McHenry and report as witness in the case of Pvt. Oscar J. Kaufman, Bat. G, an alleged deserter (S. O. 91, April 19, Div. A.)

3rd Artillery, Colonel Horatio G. Gibson.

Hdqs., A. C. E. H. K. and L, Washington Bks., D. C.; D, G. and I, Ft. McHenry, Md.; B and M, Ft. Monroe, Va.; F, San Antonio, Tex.

1st Lieut. John B. Eaton is detailed as counsel to defend Sergt. Ferdinand Rohricht, Troop B, 6th Cav., ordered for trial before a G. C.-M. at Fort Myer (S. O. 94, April 23, Div. A.)

4th Artillery, Colonel Henry W. Closson.

Hdqs., C. D. K. and L, Ft. McPherson, Ga.; B, Ft. Adams, R. I.; F, Ft. Riley, Kas.; H, Ft. Monroe, Va.; J, Jackson Bks., La.; A and M, Ft. Barrancas, Fla.; E and G, St. Francis Barracks, Fla.

Leave for one month on Surgeon's certificate is granted 1st Lieut. F. S. Strong (S. O. 40, April 15, Dept. M.)

Capt. J. B. Campbell will inspect clothing at Jackson Barracks, for which 1st Lieut. James L. Wilson, A. A. Q. M., is responsible (S. O. 92, April 21, Div. A.)

Lieut.-Col. R. H. Jackson will inspect subsistence stores at St. Francis Barracks, for which 1st Lieut. Clarence Deems, A. C. S., is responsible (S. O. 93, April 22, Div. A.)

Major Henry C. Hasbrouck will inspect subsistence stores at Fort Barrancas, for which 2d Lieut. A. M. Hunter, A. C. S., is responsible (S. O. 94, April 23, Div. A.)

The leave for seven days granted 1st Lieut. John R. Totten, Fort Adams, is extended seven days (S. O. 95, April 24, Div. A.)

5th Artillery, Colonel Alex. Piper.

Hdqs., E. F. I. and H, Ft. Hamilton, N. Y.; A, C. and L, Ft. Columbus, N. Y.; G, Ft. Monroe, Va.; B, Ft. Wadsworth, N. Y.; D, Ft. Douglas, Utah; K and M, Ft. Schuyler, N. Y.

1st Lieut. O. E. Wood, Act. Ord. Officer and Signal Officer, Fort Columbus, will, June 30, turn over public property to 1st Lieut. J. C. Bush (S. O. 92, April 21, Div. A.)

Lieut.-Col. Richard Loder will inspect clothing, C. and G. E. and ord. stores at Fort Wadsworth, for which the C. O. Bat. B is responsible (S. O. 94, April 23, Div. A.)

1st Infantry, Colonel William R. Shafter.

Hdqs., A. E. F. G. and H, Angel Island, Cal.; D and K, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; C and I, Benicia Bks., Cal.; B, Ft. Gaston, Cal.

Leave for six days is granted Capt. Robert G. Heiner, recruiting officer (S. O., April 17, H. Q. A.)

2d Lieut. Robert H. Noble, on leave at Philadelphia, will report, May 1, to the Supt. Recruiting Service, New York City, to conduct recruits to the Dept. of Platte, and then join his company (S. O., April 19, H. Q. A.)

2nd Infantry, Colonel Frank Wheaton.

Hdqs., A. B. C. D. E. F. G. H. I. and K, Ft. Omaha, Neb.

3rd Infantry, Colonel Edwin C. Mason.

Hdqs., A. D. E. G. H. and K, Ft. Snelling, Minn.; B, C, F. and I, Ft. Meade, S. D.

1st Lieut. Chas. W. Kennedy is relieved from duty at Fort Meade, and will proceed to Fort Snelling and report for duty with his company (S. O. 40, April 9, D. Dak.)

Leave for seventeen days, to take effect April 12, is granted Capt. Melville C. Wilkinson, Fort Snelling (S. O. 40, April 9, D. Dak.)

Capt. Philip Reade, Inspector Small Arms Practice, will attend the encampments of the Wisconsin National Guard at Camp Douglas, Wis., July, 1890, and of the Michigan National Guard at Gogus Lake, Battle Creek, Mich., July 23-28, 1890, for the purpose of giving such instruction as may be desired of him (S. O., April 19, H. Q. A.)

6th Infantry, Colonel Alex. McD. McCook.

Hdqs., and G. Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; A, B. and E, Ft. Lewis Colo.; C and D, Ft. Riley, Kas.; F and K, Ft. Sheridan, Ill.; I, Newport Barracks, Ky.; H, Ft. Gibson, Ind. T.

Capt. William M. Wherry will inspect signal equipments at Newport Barracks, for which 2d Lieut. C. L. Beckurts, A. S. O., is responsible (S. O. 94, April 23, Div. A.)

7th Infantry, Colonel Henry C. Merriam.

Hdqs., B. C. D. E. F. and G, Ft. Loran, Colo.; A and H, Camp Fort Smith, Wyo.; I, Ft. Washakie, Wyo.; K, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

Upon the expiration of his present leave of ab

hence, or such extension as may hereafter be granted him, 2d Lieut. Abraham P. Huntington will join his company at Fort Logan, Colo. (S. O. 32, April 23, Div. M.)

8th Infantry, Colonel August V. Kautz.
Hdqs., A. B. E. F. G. and H. Ft. Niobrara, Neb.; C, D, I. and K. Ft. Robinson, Neb.

9th Infantry, Colonel Charles G. Bartlett.
Hdqs., B. C. F. and I. Whipple Bks., A. T.; E. San Diego Bks., Cal.; A. Ft. Mojave, A. T.; D. Ft. McDowell, A. T.; G. Ft. Huachuca, A. T.; H. Ft. Wingate, N. M.; M. Ft. Verde, A. T.

10th Infantry, Colonel Henry Douglass.
Hdqs., D. and I. Ft. Marcy, N. M.; C and H. Ft. Union, N. M.; A and E. Ft. Crawford, Colo.; B. Ft. Stanton, N. M.; F. Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; G and K. Oklahoma, I. T.

11th Infantry, Colonel Richard I. Dodge.
Hdqs., A. D. G. H. and I. Madison Bks., N. Y.; E and K. Ft. Niagara, N. Y.; B. Fort Wood, N. Y. H.; C. Ft. Ontario, N. Y.; F. Plattsburgh Bks., N. Y.

Lieut.-Col. Edward G. Bush will inspect ord. and ord. stores and C. and G. E. at Madison Barracks, for which the C. O. Co. G is responsible (S. O. 91, April 19, Div. A.)

Under the approval of the Secretary of War, the troops at Madison Barracks, N. Y., will be paid monthly hereafter (S. O. 95, April 24, Div. A.)

19th Infantry, Colonel Edwin F. Townsend.
Hdqs., E. G. H. and I. Ft. Yates, N. D.; A. B. and D. Ft. Sully, S. D.; K. Ft. Bennett, S. D.; F. Ft. A. Lincoln, N. D.; C. Lower Brule Agency, S. D.

Upon completion of his duties at Fort Custer, Lieut.-Col. William F. Drum, A. I. G., will proceed to Fort Maginnis and inspect public property, having in view an early discontinuance of that post (S. O. 42, April 12, D. Dak.)

2d Lieut. George J. Godfrey is detailed as recruiting officer at Fort Sully, vice 2d Lieut. Earl C. Canaban, relieved (S. O. 44, April 16, D. Dak.)

15th Infantry, Colonel Robert E. A. Crofton.
Hdqs., E. F. G. and H. Ft. Buford, N. D.; A, C, D, and H. Ft. Randall, S. D.; B and I. Ft. Pembina, N. D.

1st Lieut. Thomas F. Davis is relieved from duty at Fort Buford, and will proceed to Fort Randall and report for duty with his company (S. O. 44, April 16, D. Dak.)

16th Infantry, Colonel Matthew M. Blunt.
Hdqs., B. D. E. G. H. and I. Ft. Douglas, Utah; A, C, E, and K. Ft. Du Chesse, Utah.

Capt. William V. Richards will proceed from Fort Douglas to Ogden on public business (S. O. 27, April 18, D. Platte.)

17th Infantry, Colonel Henry R. Mizner.
Hdqs., A, B, C, E, F, G, I, and K. Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo.; D and H. Ft. Bridger, Wyo.

Capt. Cyrus S. Roberts is relieved from further duty in Chicago, to take effect May 1, and will then join his regiment (S. O., April 21, H. Q. A.)

Leave for twenty days, to take effect May 1, is granted Capt. Cyrus S. Roberts (S. O., April 22, H. Q. A.)

Sergt. Wellington C. Hawkins, Band, will be discharged the Service of the U. S. (S. O., April 22, H. Q. A.)

18th Infantry, Colonel Henry M. Laselle.
Hdqs., A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, and K. Ft. Clark, Tex.

2d Lieut. Percival G. Lowe will proceed to Nevill's Spring, Tex., and take command of the Seminole Negro-Indian scouts (S. O. 27, April 9, D. Tex.)

19th Infantry, Colonel Charles H. Smith.
Hdqs., A, E, G, H, I, and K. San Antonio, Tex.; B and F. Ft. Vernon Barracks, Ala.; C, Ft. Barrancas, Fla.; D, Jackson Barracks, La.

1st Lieut. Francis H. French will repair to Fort Porter, N. Y., and report for duty (S. O., April 18, H. Q. A.)

On mutual application, the following transfers are ordered: 2d Lieut. Frank McIntyre, from Co. G to Co. E; 2d Lieut. William T. Wilder, from Co. E to Co. G (S. O., April 22, H. Q. A.)

The companies of the 19th Infantry under the command of Colonel Smith have attained an enviable reputation in the Army as a disciplined, well behaved body of men. Court-martial proceedings are a rare occurrence among their members.—San Antonio Express.

20th Infantry, Colonel Elwell S. Otis.
Hdqs., B, C, D, E, G, H, and K. Ft. Assiniboine, Mont.; A. Ft. Macinnis, Mont.; F and I. Camp Poplar River, Mont.

A furlough for four months is granted Chief Musician John Kunzel, Fort Assiniboine (S. O. 43, April 14, D. Dak.)

22nd Infantry, Colonel Peter T. Swaine.
Hdqs., A, B, C, D, E, F, H, and K. Ft. Keogh, Mont.; E and G. Ft. Totten, N. D.; I, Ft. A. Lincoln, N. D.

1st Lieut. Oskaloosa M. Smith will attend the encampments of the regiments of the National Guard of Minnesota, commencing in June or July next, at Lake City, for the purpose of giving such instruction as may be desired of him (S. O., April 19, H. Q. A.)

The extension of leave on account of sickness granted Capt. G. S. Luttrell Ward is still further extended five months on account of sickness (S. O., April 19, H. Q. A.)

23rd Infantry, Colonel Henry M. Black.
Hdqs., F, G, H, and I. Ft. Wayne, Mich.; A and B. Ft. Brady, Mich.; C and D. Ft. Porter, N. Y.; E and K. Ft. Mackinac, Mich.

Capt. George M. Randall will report from Chicago to the Supt. Recruiting Service, New York City, for assignment to temporary recruiting duty (S. O., April 18, H. Q. A.)

25th Infantry, Colonel George L. Andrews.
Hdqs., G, H, I, and K. Ft. Missoula, Mont.; B, C, E, and F. Ft. Shaw, Mont.; A and D. Ft. Custer, Mont.

Capt. Charles Bentzoni, Fort Shaw, will proceed to Helena, Mont., on public business (S. O. 41, April 11, D. Dak.)

(For Late Army Orders see page 664.)

Appointments, etc., of Commissioned Officers and Retired Enlisted Men, U. S. A., recorded in the A.-G. O. during the week ending April 19, 1890.

APPOINTMENT.

James C. Kerr, of Delaware, to be Post Chaplain, April 8, 1890, vice La Tourrette, retired from active service.

CASUALTY.

1st Lieutenant Edward B. Knox (retired), died April 9, 1890, at Chicago, Illinois.

Courts-martial.

The following courts have been ordered:

At Fort Grant, A. T., April 23. Detail: Capt. Wm. B. Kennedy, 10th Cav.; Capt. Morris C. Wessels, 24th Inf.; Capt. Charles E. Nordstrom and 1st Lieut. John Bielew, Jr., 10th Cav.; 1st Lieut. William B. Banister, Asst. Surg.; 2d Lieut. John Little, 24th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Francis J. Koester, 10th Cav.; 2d Lieut. Winthrop S. Wood, 10th Cav. and 2d Lieut. Charles V. Donaldson, 24th Inf., J. A. (S. O. 37, April 16, D. A.)

At Fort Omaha, Neb., April 15. Detail: Major Edmund Butler, Cante. Henry Catley, James Uno, and Luther S. Ames, 1st Lieuts. John K. Waring, William J. Turner, and William R. Abercrombie, 2d Inf.; 1st Lieut. Alfred E. Bradley, Asst. Surg.; 2d Lieuts. Virgil J. Brumback, Thomas H. Wilson, James M. Arrasmith, Edward R. Chrisman, and Edwin V. Bookmiller, 2d Inf., and 1st Lieut. Henry H. Benham, 2d Inf., J. A. (S. O. 26, April 12, D. Platte.)

At Madison Barracks, N. Y., April 25. Detail: Lieut.-Col. Edward G. Bush, Capt. Erasmus C. Gilbreath, 1st Lieut. Pierce M. B. Travis and Jonas A. Emery, 2d Lieuts. Robert L. Hirst, Charles P. Russ, and William Weigel, 11th Inf., and 2d Lieut. Odon Gurovits, 11th Inf., J. A. (S. O. 95, April 24, Div. A.)

Army Boards.

A Board of Officers, to consist of Capt. James H. Bradford, Emerson H. Liscum, and Charles A. Vernou, 19th Inf., will meet at San Antonio, Tex., April 10, to report upon officers' quarters Nos. 24, 25, 26, 27, and 28, reported completed (S. O. 27, April 9, D. Tex.)

A Board of Officers, to consist of Lieut.-Col. Abraham K. Arnold, 1st Cav.; Lieut.-Col. Wm. F. Drum, 12th Inf., A. I. G., and Major Gilbert C. Smith, Q. M., will assemble at Fort Custer, Mont., April 14, to appraise the post trader's buildings for barracks and quarters. 1st Lieut. Jacob G. Galbraith, R. Q. M., 1st Cav., is appointed recorder of the Board (S. O. 41, April 11, D. Dak.)

A Board of Survey, to consist of Lieut.-Col. H. P. Curtis, D. J. A. G.; 1st Lieut. Charles G. Treat, 5th Art., A. D. C., and 1st Lieut. Samuel E. Allen, 5th Art., will meet at Governor's Island, April 21, to fix the responsibility for the loss of a number of harkman's insignia, for which Major W. F. Randolph, 3d Art., is responsible (S. O. 91, April 19, Div. A.)

The Board of Engineers, consisting of Col. Orlando M. Poe and Majors Charles J. Allen and Henry M. Adams, will reconvene in Detroit, Mich., April 30, to report upon the matters presented in the Joint Resolution of Congress approved April 19, 1890 (S. O. 21, April 21, C. E.)

DEPARTMENT NEWS.

Dept. of Dakota.—Brig. Gen. T. H. Ruger.

On April 6 an expedition started from Fort Meade to look after the Indians of the Cheyenne River Agency, who declined to go upon the new reservation. The expedition is commanded by Capt. A. G. Henisee, 8th U. S. Cav., and consists of Troops C, I, and M, of that regiment, and Cos. F and I, 3d Inf. They expect to remain in the field several months. They are now camped on the north side of Cheyenne River, eight miles below the Belle Fourche. The principal Indians of the party are Big Foot, or Spotted Elk, Touch the Cloud, Bear Eagle, and Red Skirt.

COURTS-MARTIAL OF OFFICERS.

"G. C. M. O. No. 1, Div. Missouri, April 1, 1890, promulgates the case of 2d Lieut. Matthew F. Steele, 8th Cav., heretofore given in full in the JOURNAL. The reprimand of Major-General Schofield, in pursuance of the sentence was quoted in full in JOURNAL of April 12, p. 621.

There are two Lieutenants Steele in the Army—1st Lieut. Charles L. Steele, 18th Inf., and 2d Lieut. Matthew F. Steele, of the 8th Cavalry. As the circumstances attending the Court-martial of 2d Lieut. Matthew F. Steele have been fully reported here there can be no misapprehension as to the facts. Unfortunately, however, in reporting the final proceedings our Washington correspondent to save time made use of a clipping from a daily paper, in which, with the usual fatuity of daily papers in such matters, the name of Lieut. Chas. F. Steele was substituted for that of Matthew F. Steele. This came just as we were going to press, and the remarks of Gen. Schofield in the case were added by telegraph, so that, not having the order before us, the newspaper error was not detected in our printing office. Our printers have positive instruction to verify written names by the Register, but as the right name of the wrong officer was substituted in their "copy," in this case, it passed without challenge.

The President has remitted the sentence of dismissal in the case of 1st Lieut. J. V. S. Paddock, 5th Cav., who was tried by Court-martial, Major Sumner, 5th Cavalry, president, at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., in March last on charges of duplicating pay accounts. Lieut. Paddock was tried on two formal charges. Charge—1. Making and causing to be presented for payment a false and fraudulent claim against the United States, in violation of the 60th Article of War, and, 2. Conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, in violation of the 61st Article of War." The specifications, five in number, to these charges set forth the hypothecation of two sets of pay accounts for the month of February in addition to one presented by himself and paid. The accused plead guilty to all the charges and specifications, and was so found and sentenced by the Court "to be dismissed the Service," accompanied by a recommendation for clemency. The following is the action of the President in the case:

The sentence in the foregoing case of 1st Lieut. J. V. S. Paddock, 5th Cav., is hereby confirmed. In this case all the members of the court recommended clemency on account of the valuable services rendered by the accused and his disability, resulting from wounds received in action, which recommendation is concurred in by the acting Judge-Advocate General and the Major-General Commanding the Army. But previous gallant service cannot be accepted as palliating violations of law. It appears, however, in view of the recommendation by the Major-General Commanding and the Acting Judge-Advocate General that the case of the accused were only technically of a character calling for the penalty adjudged and that there was an absence of intention to defraud. The President is, therefore, of opinion that the interests of the Service do not demand the enforcement of the sentence, which is duly remitted.

Before a G. C. M. at Fort Porter, N. Y., Col. John Mendenhall, 3d Art., president, was tried 1st Lieut. S. Allen Dyer, 2d U. S. Inf., on charge of "conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman;" eight specifications, all relating to

pecuniary transactions of the accused officer. The Court threw out all matters in the specifications alleging fraud or dishonesty, found him not guilty of the charges as laid, but guilty of "conduct to the prejudice," etc., and sentenced him "to be confined to the limits of the post at which he may be serving for one year." The reviewing authority, Maj.-Gen. O. O. Howard, says: "The proceedings are approved. The findings are also approved; though it is to be noted that under the 5th specification the accused pleaded guilty, excepting to certain designated parts thereof, while the court has, under the same specification, pronounced a charge of dishonesty. This finding is technically irregular, though the evidence shows it to be substantially correct; it need not, and cannot now, be rectified. The sentence is approved and will be duly carried into execution. It is seen from the findings in this case that the court has been convinced by the evidence, and by the weight of evidence, that while Lieut. Dyer has perpetrated, under the pressure of insolvency incurred through his own imprudence, a series of reprehensible acts, he has not been guilty of positive fraud in his pecuniary transactions; and that therefore his conviction under the charge of conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, which would carry with it his exclusion from further association with men of honor, is not made necessary. In this opinion the Division Commander cheerfully concurs. There is no evidence to show any deliberate intent on the part of the accused to defraud or to evade just claims, or to refuse the payment of any debt when means were within his reach. There is nothing to show that he has incurred obligations to other men which he did not expect and intend at some future time to settle. But it can scarcely be denied that Lieut. Dyer has, as his counsel frankly admits, been inexorably negligent in the payment of his numerous debts by reason of culpable carelessness in the management of his affairs; that he has relied on procuring money from sources on which he should have placed no reliance; made promises to pay at dates when he had no reasonable expectation of being able to pay; drawn drafts upon banks with too much confidence in their willingness to respond; and reduced his bank balances with little regard for other earlier claims. He has, in short, brought discredit upon himself, his regiment, and the Army, in his struggles to maintain his credit, by his protracted disregard of the rules of commercial punctuality. It is sincerely hoped that he will lay his present lesson to heart. Lieut. Dyer will be released from arrest and restored to duty (G. C. M. O. 37, Div. A., 1890.)

OMAHA, NEB.

The Excelsior says: "The visit of General Alger to Omaha was a very pleasant one. He was accompanied by his wife and two very charming daughters, the Misses Fay and Francis, Mrs. General Logan and her daughter, Mrs. Tucker, Miss Henry, a sister of Mrs. Alger's, and the general's two sons, Fred and Allen Alger. After a short rest the party were escorted to Fort Omaha by officers of the department G. A. R. of Nebraska. At 11.15 the carriages bearing the guests arrived at Gen. Wheaton's headquarters. Mrs. Logan was the first to step out of the carriage and was cordially received by Gen. Wheaton and staff and escorted to Mrs. General Wheaton, who waited to welcome one of the best known and thoroughly liked women in America. Dress parade followed shortly after in which Gen. Brooke and Mrs. Logan shared a common interest. Then came lunch at Gen. Wheaton's quarters. At a reception in the evening the presence of Misses Frances and Fay Alger and Mrs. Tucker, daughter of Mrs. Logan, added not a little to the interest of the affair, the bachelor contingent present finding a special charm in their society.

General and Mrs. Brooke gave a delightfully appointed dinner last Friday evening, the guests being Mr. and Mrs. Barker, Mr. and Mrs. Bennett, Mrs. Wheaton and Mr. Kinzie.

FIRE AT WILLETS POINT.

A FIRE at Willets Point last Sunday evening entirely destroyed the theatre at the post, and the canteen narrowly escaped destruction. The fire company at the post, together with the newly organized fire company at Bayview, did what they could, and probably saved the spread of the flames.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

WEST POINT, N. Y.

WEST POINT, N. Y., April 22, 1890.

On Wednesday evening, April 16th, a paper was read by Lieut. Kuhn, Engineers, on "Torpedoes," before an appreciative audience.

Among the many pleasant entertainments of which Miss Parke, daughter of Gen. Parke of Washington, was the recipient during her recent visit at the post, as the guest of Miss Michie, was a dance given by Miss May Craney on Saturday afternoon, April 19, from half-past two until half-past five o'clock. The guests were members of the second and third classes and the young ladies of the post. Among the latter were: Miss Parke, Miss Cole, Miss Lovell, Miss Whittemore, Miss Tilton, Miss Michie, Miss Hawkins, Miss Edgerton, Miss Jackson, Miss Harkins, Miss Harkins, Miss Pratt and Miss J. Ward. Among the former: Cadets Lindsey, Drew, Bradley, Pierce, Hine, Ely, Melrose, Howard, Cosby, Sobier, Sewell, Echols, Horner, and Smith, G. H., of the second class, and Cadets Prince, Weeks, Michie, and Harrison of the third.

A "professional conversation" party was given on Saturday evening by Mrs. Rosethwaite. The cadets present were principally members of the first class. They were: Cadets Marshall, Staden, Lindsay, Johnson, W. O. Bennett, Mauld, Andrews, Deakney, Ferguson, Todd, Snow, Winston, Jones, Hearne, of the 1st; Corday and Bennett, of the 2d; and Kravenbuhl, of the 1st. The young ladies were: Miss Cole, Miss Lovell, Miss Michie, Miss Parke, Miss Goodell, Miss Whittemore, Miss Craney, Miss Hawkins, Miss May Craney, and Miss Edgerton. Tatoo brought to a close a most delightful evening.

Lieut. Harry Freeland, 3d Infantry, will succeed Lieut. W. F. Flynn, 8th Cavalry, and has been ordered to report for duty on July 15. Lieut. Flynn will assume the duties of quartermaster at his next station. Lieut. Boughton and Sturges have entered upon their duties at the post, the former as assistant quartermaster, the latter as instructor in French, in which capacity he has succeeded Lieut. H. T. Allen.

Firing at artillery drills began yesterday. A base ball match was played on Saturday afternoon between members of the second and third classes, in which the second class came off the field victorious.

Miss Cole has been a guest of Mrs. P. R. Harkins, Miss Mary Tilton, daughter of Dr. Tilton, has been visiting Miss Harriet Hawkins. Lieut. Bunker, 1st Artillery; McKinstry, Engineers, and Bruff, Ordnance, have paid brief visits to the post. Mrs. Smith, wife of Dr. A. K. Smith, retired, is staying at the hotel. Capt. Frank V. Greene, Engineers, resigned, spent Sunday at Highland Falls as the guest of the Hon. John Bigelow.

A son was born to the wife of Lieut. Hamilton Rowan, 2d Artillery, on the 15th inst.

Cadet appointments to West Point have been issued during the past week to the following-named persons: Lawrence Long, Shelbyville, 8th District, Ky.; John J. McCanna, Flatbush, 3d District, N. Y.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)
PRESIDIO OF SAN FRANCISCO.

ALAS, on May 8, the 1st Artillery, will fold its tents on the Pacific slope, and go East to take the place of the 5th, who come here.

The new garrison will see much to admire upon its arrival. The post was never in better condition either in the way of buildings, grounds, or healthfulness, thanks to the untiring vigilance of Colonel L. L. Langdon, and it speaks well for the seal of its commander, that instead of slackening the reins martial in view of the early change, the troops are as actively engaged in target practice and drills, and general police, as though the 1st Artillery were good for five years more at the Presidio.

One of the innovations made by Colonel Langdon, and a very necessary one withal, was the establishment of a post office at the Presidio, with Mrs. C. B. Andrews, widow of the late Colonel G. P. Andrews, of the 1st Artillery, at one time commander of this post, as postmistress.

The 5th Artillery will not have forgotten Major Andrews "of ours," and Mrs. Andrews will meet a host of familiar faces upon the arrival of that regiment.

Captain Brecheim, Medical Department, has returned from a month's sojourn at Fort Leavenworth as member of a board to organize the drills etc., of the Hospital Corps. Colonel F. L. Town, post surgeon, is, it is said, to submit plans and recommendations for a new and modern Hospital, in place of the ill ventilated old structure now in use.

Among the visitors to the post recently, was Captain W. D. Dietz, post surgeon of Alcatraz, engineering, with visible pride, a little turn-out containing his first-born boy, V.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)
FORT D. A. RUSSELL, WYO.

COLONEL MIZNER, Captain Garrett, Lieut. Roach and Lieut. Clay, have gone to Denver, Colo., for a few days' visit. Lieut. McFarland, 21st Infantry, is here from Fort Sidney, visiting Lieut. Dashiell, 17th Infantry. Lieut. Wilde, 17th Inf., stationed at Fort Bridger, has been visiting Lieut. Lockwood at this post.

Mrs. Frederick T. Dent and Mrs. Alex. Sharp, relatives of General Grant, have been visiting Captain T. Sharp, 17th Inf. Mrs. Baldwin of Detroit, has been spending some time at General Mizner's. Captain and Mrs. Lyon, Ordnance Department, have left for their new station at Rock Island Arsenal, Ill. The family of Capt. C. F. Humphrey, Q. M. Dept., are about leaving for Omaha, Neb.

FORT LEAVENWORTH.

THE Houser building of St. Louis has been rented for the department headquarters offices and the lease commences from May 1. Preparations to move the headquarters by May 1 are going forward.

Capt. Swigert, 2d Cavalry, is able to debut the post now. This afternoon a number of officers and ladies will have a ride on a "paper chase," under the leadership of Dr. Woodhull, whose guests the riders will be after a conclusion of the chase.

It is understood that Corpl. Hunt, C. I. 14th Inf., passed an excellent examination before the board of officers to inquire into his qualification for promotion.

In connection with the despatch announcing the probable appointment of Lieut. Flynn, 8th Cavalry, to be quartermaster of his regiment, it is curious to observe that it seems to be the custom in the 8th Cavalry to appoint to staff positions those officers who are serving away from their regiment. Lieut. Gilmore, whose term of quartermaster will soon expire, was appointed to his present position upon being relieved from a six years' tour of duty at West Point. At the request of the inspector of the division a census has been taken among the non-commissioned officers of the post, including staff, and their nationality is ascertained to be as follows: Total number, not including prison guard, 102; American, 58; Irish, 17; German, 16; English, 5; Danes, 2; Swedes, 2; Bohemian, 1; Austrian, 1.

Mrs. Rice, widow of the late Lieut. Rice, 23d Infantry, who has just died, was at one time a resident of the post and well and favorably known. Mrs. Smith, wife of Capt. T. M. K. Smith, 23d Infantry, is a sister of the deceased.

Mrs. A. Howard, of Pittsburgh, Pa., is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Wagner, wife of Lieut. Wagner, 8th Infantry. Miss M. Murphy, of St. Paul, Minn., is a guest of Capt. and Mrs. Hathaway.

Major Sanger has returned from a tour of inspection in Arkansas.

An athletic association was organized Monday. Thomas Woodley was elected president, Q. M. Sergt. Shillo, secretary, and Lieut. Wright, 2d Infantry, treasurer. Lieut. Hasbrouck, 14th Infantry, was also elected manager of the McCook Base Ball Club.

The engagement of Miss Mathilde O'Toole, of Washington, to Lieut. M. J. Lenihan, 20th Inf., is announced. Miss O'Toole is visiting her aunt, Mrs. C. C. Carr and Capt. Carr, 1st Cav.

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.

THE EXPRESS SAYS:

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL HOLMIR arrived April 16, and his arrival was announced by a salute from the artillery. During his stay he was the guest of General Stanley. In company with General Stanley he made a tour of inspection, and it is understood that Captain Vernon of Co. A, was personally commended on the neatness of his company's barracks.

FORT MONROE, VA.

THE BALTIMORE AMERICAN SAYS:

The training ship *Jamestown*, Commander Lamberton, sailed for Norfolk, Tuesday. Arrangements are being made to bring the *Constellation*, now at Annapolis, down to Norfolk, to be fitted out for her summer cruise with the naval cadets.

Lieut. E. D. Hoyle, 2d Artillery, who was stationed here six or seven years ago, where he met and married a daughter of Major General De Russy, arrived with his family Monday from Newport, R. I., en route to Fort Riley. Lieut. Hoyle is a native of Georgia, and was the first cadet from the far South appointed to West Point after the close of the war. The boys promptly named him "Refugee," by which he is still known among his classmates.

Miss Mary Derby, daughter of Major Derby, U. S. Engineers, who made an enviable reputation as a humorous writer under the nom de plume of "John Phoenix," before the war, has just returned from a three months' visit to Europe, where she went with her brother, Captain George McC. Derby, U. S. Engineers.

Miss Fannie Davis, who has been attending school in Baltimore, was called home last week by the illness of her father, Captain J. McK. Davis, 1st Artillery.

Mr. E. A. Hills, of Boston, who was stationed here when Jeff. Davis was a prisoner, arrived Sunday morning with his wife to look over the old camp ground.

Lieut. John A. Payne, 18th Inf., is spending a portion of his leave pleasantly at the Hygeia, and renewing old friendships with his classmates of the garrison.

Miss Bessie Brooke, of Philadelphia, who has been visiting her aunt, Mrs. Dr. Brooke, of the garrison, returned home Monday.

Dr. C. Shirley Carter and wife, of Leesburg, Va., are the guests of Lieut. T. Bentley Mott, 1st Artillery.

The board of managers of National Soldier's Home, of which Gen. W. B. Franklin is president, arrived Sunday, and made their annual inspection of the southern branch at Hampton.

The steamer *General Wool* went up to Norfolk on Monday evening, with a large party from the garrison and hotel to witness the performance of "Lord Camille" by Mr. Bothers.

THE NAVY.

BENJAMIN F. TRACY, Secretary of the Navy

NAVAL VESSELS IN COMMISSION.

WHEN AND WHERE LAST HEARD FROM.

N. Atl. Station.—R.-Adml. Bancroft Gherardt.

GALENA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. George W. Sumner. At Key West, Fla., April 3, from Havana, Cuba. All well. Address Key West, Fla. Will return to Haytian waters during the present month.

KEARSARGE, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. H. Elmer. Same as Galena.

YANTIC, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. Charles H. Rockwell. Left Key West, April 17, for New York.

DOLPHIN, 3d rate, 4 guns. Comdr. Yates Stirling. Temporary flagship Rear Admiral Gherardt. At Key West April 3. Same as Galena.

S. Atlantic Station.—Act. Rear Adml. J. H. Gillis.

Mails should be addressed to the care of the U. S. Consul, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, or care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, unless otherwise noted.

ESSEX, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. A. F. Snow. Put in commission at Navy-yard, New York, April 22. Will sail in about ten days for the South Atlantic Station, her first objective point being Livingston, Guatemala.

The Essex has an exceptionally fine crew, well drilled in all of their duties. It is the desire of the receiving ship commanders to fit out ships hereafter with crews so well drilled that it will be possible for a vessel to sail, if necessary, on the day after being put into commission instead of waiting for weeks, perhaps, for the officers to train the men.

RICHMOND, 2d rate, (flagship), 14 guns, Capt. Allen V. Reed. Arrived at La Plata, Buenos Ayres, April 21.

TALLAPOOSA, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. James M. Forsyth. Arrived at Rosario, Uruguay, April 21.

European Station.—Squadron of Evolution.—Acting Rear Admiral John G. Walker.

Address of squadron is care of B. F. Stevens, No. 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England.

CHICAGO, flagship, 1st rate, 14 guns, Capt. H. B. Robeson. Reported by cable to have arrived at Malta April 17.

ATLANTA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Capt. John A. Howell. Sailed from Corfu, April 13, for Messina, where she will go into dock to have her bottom cleaned.

BOSTON, 2d rate, 8 guns, Captain J. O'Kane. Same as Atlanta.

YORKTOWN, 3d rate, 6 guns. Commander F. E. Chadwick. Reported by cable to have arrived at Malta April 17.

Pacific Station.—Act. Rear Adml. Geo. Brown.

Address all mail (unless otherwise noted) for the present to Navy Pay Office, San Francisco Cal.

CHARLESTON, 2d rate, 10 guns, flagship, Capt. G. C. Remey. At San Francisco from Mare Island April 9. She will probably sail for the Pacific Station on or about May 1.

ADAMS, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Jas. G. Green. At Apia, Samoa, Feb. 25. When relieved will be ordered to San Francisco.

IBOQUOIS, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. Joshua Bishop. Arrived at San Francisco, Cal., March 28. Will resume voyage to Samoa as soon as necessary repairs to her machinery have been made.

MOHICAN, 3d rate, 10 guns, Commander E. M. Shepard. Sailed from Honolulu, April 8, for Apia, Samoa, to relieve the Adams.

NIPISIC, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Felix McCurley. Returned to Honolulu, April 8, from a trip to the Island of Hawaii.

PINTA, 4th rate, 4 howitzers. Lieut.-Comdr. O. W. Farenholt. At Sitka, Alaska.

Asiatic Station.—Rear Admiral G. E. Belknap.

Mails should be addressed, Yokohama, Japan, unless otherwise noted.

MARION, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. N. M. Dyer. Arrived at Yokohama, Japan, March 11. Was to sail for San Francisco March 24. Mail for this vessel should be addressed care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

MONOACAT, 3d rate 6 guns. Comdr. M. L. Johnson. Arrived at Hong Kong, China, on March 15. After short stay to proceed to Canton.

OMAHA, 2d rate, (flagship), 13 guns, Captain B. J. Cromwell. At Yokohama March 21. She will go out for target practice about March 24 and then put into Kobe. The general health of squadron remains excellent.

PALOS, 4th rate, 7 howitzers. Lieut. Comdr. Holman Vail. At Chingkiang March 21.

SWATARA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. P. H. Cooper. At Chemulpo, Korea, March 21.

Apprentice Training Squadron.

JAMESTOWN, 13 guns. Comdr. B. P. Lamberton. Arrived at Norfolk, April 16.

PORTSMOUTH, 13 guns, Comdr. John Schouler. Address mail to Hampton Roads, Va. Arrived at St. Thomas, W. I., April 16, as per cable.

MINNESOTA, 19 guns, Capt. G. C. Wiltse. Receiving ship for boys. Foot of W. 27th Street, North River. Entrance from W. 26th Street. P. O. address, Station E, New York.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, 8 howitzers, Receiving Ship for boys. Comdr. F. J. Higginson. Coaster's Island, Harbor, Newport, R. I.

On Special Service.

AND AWAITING ASSIGNMENT.

ALLIANCE, Commander H. O. Taylor. En route for Asiatic station via Suez Canal and Red Sea. Address care B. F. Stevens, No. 4 Trafalgar Square, London, Eng. Arrived at Tangier, April 24, as per cable, with Consul Matthews on board.

BALTIMORE, Captain W. S. Schley. At Navy-yard, Norfolk, Va. Will proceed on April 26 for her inspection trip and on May 10 is due at Baltimore, Md., where a celebration in her honor will be given

by the city authorities. She is now fully manned and equipped, with the exception of two of her 8-inch guns. Has been assigned as flagship of the North Atlantic Squadron.

ENTERPRISE, 3d rate, 6 guns, Lieut. R. R. Ingersoll, executive officer, in temporary command. At Navy-yard, New York.

DESPATCH, 4th rate, Lieut. Wm. S. Cowles. At Washington Navy-yard.

FORTUNE, tug, Lieut. Comdr. A. J. Iverson. Vessel engaged in carrying freight between the several navy-yards. Present address Navy-yard, Washington, D. C.

MICHIGAN, 4th rate, 6 guns, (2 howitzers and 2 galleys). Commander Geo. H. Wadleigh. At Erie, Pa.

PETREL, 4th rate, 4 guns, Lieut.-Comdr. W. H. Brownson. At Navy-yard, Norfolk, Va. Will probably soon be assigned to the Asiatic Station to relieve the Palos.

PENSACOLA, 2d rate, 16 guns, Captain Arthur R. Yates.

Arrived at St. Helena Feb. 21. Expects to arrive at Barbadoes between April 25 and May 1; arrive at New York, between May 15 and 20.

MONONGAHELA, sails, 3 guns, Lieut.-Comdr. W. C. Gibson. Left Navy-yard, Mare Island, for New York, March 8. Will be used as a training ship for apprentices.

RANGER, 3d rate, 1 gun, Lt.-Comdr. G. C. Reiter.

Was to sail from San Diego, Cal., March 30, for Mare Island. The survey work for the present season on the coast of lower California has been completed and the vessel will receive necessary repairs to her machinery, boats, etc., at the Navy-yard. Will probably be assigned to assist revenue vessels in policing sealing grounds during the coming season.

SARATOGA, Comdr. F. M. Green, nautical school-ship of Pennsylvania. At Philadelphia. Address 16 North Delaware avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.

St. MARY's, sails, 8 guns, Comdr. A. S. Crowninshield. N. Y. Public Marine School.

Following is the programme for the summer cruise of the nautical schoolship *St. Mary's* for 1890: Leave New York April 8; New London, May 20. Arrive at Fayal, June 5; sail from Fayal, June 9. Arrive at Lisbon, June 17; sail from Lisbon, June 24. Arrive at Gibraltar, June 27; sail from Gibraltar, July 3. Stop at Tangier one day. Arrive at Madeira, July 9; sail from Madeira for home, July 15. Arrive home, Aug. 9.

THETIS, 3d rate, 3 machine guns, Lieut. Comdr. Charles H. Stockton. At Navy-yard, Mare Island, Cal. Will probably be assigned to assist revenue vessels in policing the sealing grounds during the coming summer.

Receiving Ships, Iron-Clads, Etc.

DALE, Comdr. Wm. Bainbridge-Hoff. Receiving Ship. Navy-yard, Washington, D. C.

FRANKLIN, 30 guns, Capt. A. P. Cooke. Receiving ship. Navy-yard, Norfolk, Va.

INDEPENDENCE, 7 howitzers. Capt. J. W. Philip. Receiving ship. Navy-yard, Mare Island, Cal. Capt. Byron Wilson has been ordered to command on April 30.

PHLOX, Naval Academy Tug. Mate B. G. Perry in command. Annapolis, Md.

St. LOUIS, sails, Comdr. E. C. Merriman. Receiving ship. Navy-yard, League Island, Pa.

VERMONT, 1 gun. Capt. L. A. Beardslee. Receiving ship. Navy-yard, New York.

WARASH, 20 guns, Captain C. C. Carpenter. Receiving ship. Navy-yard, Boston, Mass.

The armor-clad *Ajax*, *Catfish*, *Canonicus*, *Lehigh*, *Manhattan* and *Wyandotte*, in command of Comdr. J. D. Graham, are laid up near Richmond, Va. P. O. address, Richmond, Va.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

ON or about May 9th it is expected the new big dry dock at the Navy-yard, Brooklyn, N. Y., will be opened with public ceremonies.

The marines who guard the entrance to their hospital on Flushing avenue, are physically very fine fellows, but a more liberal use of the razor, a little less economy in the way of clean linen and a recollection of the fact that a slouch-shouldered soldier is as much an anomaly as a straight-legged tailor, would work a desirable change in their appearance.—*Brooklyn Times*.

THE Simpson Dry Dock Co. of New York has issued invitations for the opening of the dock recently built by them for the Government at the Brooklyn Navy-yard. The opening is to take place on the 9th of May. A special train will go over from Washington, Baltimore and Philadelphia, carrying a number of distinguished guests. The U. S. S. *Puritan* will be docked and a banquet will follow at the Navy-yard.

THE following circular letter has been sent to commanding officers of all naval vessels by Commodore Ramsay, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation: "Please report to the Bureau, immediately upon the receipt of this order, the place of birth, the legal residence, and the citizenship of each appointed and enlisted person under your command. If any appointed or enlisted person is a resident of the United States, but not a citizen, you will report whether he has made a declaration of intention to become a citizen."

A DESPATCH from Norfolk April 23 says: "Orders have been received at the navy-yard to make new spars and new boats for the schoolship *Portsmouth* to replace those lost in a gale. The *Portsmouth* will come here for repairs, and a number of apprentices of the *Jamestown* will be transferred to her. The despatch steamer *Standish* arrived at the navy-yard to-day from Annapolis with the rigging of the practice ship *Constellation*, and left with stores and the rigging of the *Brooklyn* to be put upon the *Constellation*. The cruiser *Baltimore* will leave the yard Friday for Hampton Roads, and orders were issued to-day for the men to work day and night putting the stores on board to get her off."

The House Committee on Naval Affairs, at its meeting on Tuesday, agreed to report favorably H. R. 5324, to relieve the Columbia Iron Works of Baltimore of penalty charges for delay in completion of the *Petrel*.

Work has been commenced by the Bureau of Construction and Repair and Steam Engineering on the plans for a new harbor defense ram. She is to be partially submerged, so that on going into action, by filling some of her compartments with water, she will present a very small target above the water line. Her general features are the conception of Commodore Folger. The Department is also preparing plans for a harbor defense ram of the *Ammen* type.

The House Committee on Naval Affairs, in reporting with a favorable recommendation the bill to relieve the Union Iron Works, of San Francisco, from a penalty of \$33,384, exacted by the Government on account of deficient horse-power, takes the broad view that the plans and specifications furnished by the Department have been followed, and while the horse-power developed is less than was expected the speed is greater, and as speed is the great object sought to be obtained by the horse-power, the Government has in the result a better vessel than was contemplated by the contract.

The U. S. coast survey steamer *Blake* was to leave Norfolk, Va., April 27, for Boston, to get buoys and other apparatus, preparatory to laying off a forty-mile course from Cape Ann, Mass., almost due north, passing Portsmouth, N. H., and the Isles of Shoals. The course will be in twenty fathoms of water, and is intended for speed trials of the new cruisers. After this work the steamer *Blake* will go off Martha's Vineyard, with specialists from Princeton, to take several temperatures in connection with the work of the United States Fish Commission to determine, if possible, the course for the migration of fish.

The new cruiser *Philadelphia* will be given a preliminary speed trial by her contractors during the coming week in Delaware Bay. Her official trial will take place early in May. Her engines have behaved very well in her dock trials, and it is expected that she will have no trouble in running up to or beyond her contract speed requirement of 19 knots per hour. She will be the first vessel tried on the plan recommended by Engineer-in-Chief Melville for measuring speed by the number of revolutions made by the engines. It is probable that her official trial will take place near Cape Ann, where deep smooth water can be found, and where a 60-knot straight course is being laid out by the coast survey, so that her time over this course can be used to check the results obtained from her revolutions.

NAVY GAZETTE.

Ordered.

APRIL 19.—Commander P. F. Harrington, as assistant to the Inspector of the 4th Lighthouse on May 1, and in charge of the district on May 31.

Civil Engineer George MacKay, to duty in the Bureau of Yards and Docks.

APRIL 21.—Lieut.-Commander W. H. Brownson, to examination for promotion.

Detached.

APRIL 19.—Commander John J. Read, as Inspector of the 4th Lighthouse District on May 31 next and placed on waiting orders.

APRIL 21.—Ensign Guy W. Brown, from the *Iroquois* and ordered to the coast survey steamer *McArthur*.

APRIL 22.—Ensign W. W. Gilmer, from the *Iroquois* and ordered to the Fish Commission steamer *Albatross*.

Assistant Engineer C. H. Matthews, from the Navy-yard, Mare Island, and ordered to proceed home and wait orders.

APRIL 23.—Surgeon H. M. Martin has reported his return home, having been detached from the Asiatic Station on March 21 last, and has been placed on sick leave.

APRIL 24.—Ensign A. C. Almy, from the receiving ship Independence and ordered to the *Thetis*.

Ensign John J. Blandin, from the *Thetis* and ordered to duty in the Bureau of Equipment and recruiting.

Leave.

Granted to Paymaster John F. Tarbell, for one year from June 1, with permission to leave the United States.

Granted Rear Admiral John C. Howell, retired, for one year, with permission to go abroad.

To P. A. Paymaster F. J. Painter, retired, for six months, with permission to leave the U. S.

Resigned.

Ensign Gilbert Wilkes, to take effect July 20, 1891, and granted leave of absence until that date.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

NAVAL ACADEMY.

ANNAPOLIS, MD., April 23, 1890.

Next being over, the Academy is becoming more lively. Entertainment is replaced by sports; on Saturday afternoons by teas, boating parties and ball games. Saturday's game turned out unfortunate for the cadets. They played the "Pastimes" of Baltimore. The "Pastimes" came down on a tug, arriving here about 2:30 P. M. They brought with them a few friends, who, of course, were happy to congratulate them at the end of the game on their success. The game was called at 2:30, and for the first two innings it proved to be quite interesting. But soon the cadets began to make errors and play bad ball. The score at the end was 1 to 6 against the cadets. It has been suggested that our team play more ball and chew less gum.

The cadets gave a hop Saturday evening which, for an informal hop, was largely attended. Dancing was from 8 until 11 P. M. Among the officers and their wives who were present were Commander and Mrs. Harrington, Captain and Mrs. Bartlett, Lieutenant-Commander and Mrs. Terry, Ensign and Mrs. Hold, Ensign and Mrs. Miner, Mrs. Zane, Miss Evans, Miss Beckwith, Miss Butler, Miss Todd, Miss Russell, from Washington; Miss Clay, of Kentucky; Miss Noble of Baltimore, and many young ladies from Annapolis were present.

Saturday afternoon Mrs. Ensign Miner gave a very pleasant card party from 4 to 6. Miss Darlington, of Pittsburg, and Miss Hartberg helped to her receive.

Naval Cadet Eli K. Cole, class of '98, has reported at the Academy for final examination. Lieut. Daniels has been relieved from duty as "officer in charge" and placed on

duty on the *Constellation*, now being refitted at the *Santee's* wharf with wire rigging. Last evening the *Standish* left for Norfolk with the old flagging of the *Constellation*. She is expected back in time for drill on Thursday.

A few nights ago the blue-jackets on the *Constellation* broke into the "spirit room" and stole quite a large quantity of eau de vie. Next morning nearly every man on board ship was drunk. Since then numerous bottles have been found in various parts of the ship. N. A.

NAVAL OFFICERS AS SMUGGLERS.

CONSIDERATION of the bill which passed the House some time ago, to transfer the Revenue Marine Service to the Navy, was resumed by the Senate April 24th.

The several amendments reported by the Senate Naval Committee were adopted, but the bill was not finally passed, owing to some opposition by Senator Sherman. Senator Gray gave notice that he would call it up again on Monday next.

In his remarks opposing the bill Senator Sherman said: "He doubted whether there was on the calendar a bill more deeply and seriously affecting the public interest, and it was therefore his duty (having been made familiar with the subject by his official duties) to call the attention of the Senate to it so that the Senate could vote understandingly. It had passed the House without being understood, and it was now likely to pass the Senate unless some one called its attention to it. The measure was a revolution in the history of the Revenue Marine, which had been established as an adjunct to the Treasury Department before the Navy was organized. The bill, he said, was a bribe to every officer of the Revenue Marine, largely increasing their compensation and putting many of them on the retired list. He gave a list of these increases, amounting in the aggregate to \$121,600 a year. There were 207 officers in the Revenue Marine whom it was proposed to transfer to the Navy without their being educated in gunnery or other duties of naval officers.

"One of the principal duties of the Revenue Marine Service was the prevention of smuggling; but naval officers had the reputation of being the greatest smugglers, and it would be a rather strange position for an old salt to find himself in, if it were made his duty to prevent smuggling. Hardly a naval vessel came into port without having more or less smuggled goods on board."

Mr. Gray asked Mr. Sherman if smuggling was one of those "high functions" which he had spoken of in connection with naval officers.

Mr. Sherman gave it as his opinion that naval officers would stick to that high function of smuggling rather than enter on the new duty of guarding against smuggling.

TRIAL OF THE CHARLESTON.

CAPTAIN G. C. REMEX, commanding the *Charleston*, in a telegram from San Francisco, Cal., April 22, in reference to the trip of the new vessel to Monterey and back to San Francisco, speaks in the highest terms of the ship. The engines and guns worked admirably, and the discipline of the men was perfect. Capt. Remex, among other things, says: "300 officers and men commenced target practice. A buoy target was placed 300 yards away from the ship on a raft. The scores made were thoroughly satisfactory. On the third day after arriving at Monterey, the 6-inch breechloading rifles were tested. The results were highly satisfactory, and the guns work fine. The target, which was 1,500 yards away, was repeatedly hit. The gunners behaved like veterans."

"The gun circles and carriages behaved admirably. There was not one sign of distress or weakness about any bolt or butt. Practice given to the secondary battery was also brimful of good results. On both trips the *Charleston* used only three of her 6 boilers and still made a speed of 12 knots an hour. During the stay at Monterey many visitors were entertained. The trip from Monterey to this point was made in 9 hours exactly."

Rear Admiral Brown was quoted as saying: "It was the most successful trial trip ever made by a new warship. Everything worked satisfactorily and there was not a break or even a scratch in the paint. Officers and crew came back with perfect confidence in the ship and guns. I must say that their pride in the first warship built on the Pacific Coast has even increased since such successful gun tests. The gunners, too, are proud of having displayed great skill. I never saw such accurate firing at preliminary tests."

Four search lights on vessels were tested during the night, but the results were not so favorable as expected and further tests will be made. The *Charleston* will be in the stream until May 6. About May 5 she will depart on a long cruise to Valparaiso, touching at Mazatlan, Acapulco, Panama and other southern ports. She will, in all probability, be gone nearly a year on this trip. Orders in detail have yet to arrive from Washington.

TRIAL OF ARMOR PLATES.

NAVAL ordnance officials are not particularly encouraged over the prospects for a competitive test of American armor plates next month. In compliance with the Department's circular of December last. Under the terms of the circular, as originally issued, all plates prepared for trial were to be delivered for trial on or before May 10. The Department is now well satisfied that no American plates will be presented for trial by that date, and has consequently extended the time indefinitely. Three firms—Carnegie, Phipps and Co., of Pennsylvania; the International Steel Co., of Louisville, Ky., and the Rodmann-Telford Co., of Kentucky—have been in correspondence with the Ordnance Bureau and may eventually present plates for trial, but the Bureau is well satisfied that there is no American firm at present prepared to build the size plate desired, viz., 6x8 feet and 10½ inches thick. The Bethlehem Iron Works may perhaps be excepted, but they are taking no particular interest in the matter, inasmuch as they have already the contracts for as much armor plate for the Government as they can handle for some time to come.

The probabilities are, however, that there will be some foreign armor plates ready for testing at Annapolis within the next month or two. With the view to determining the merits of nickel steel plates, the Ordnance Bureau has contracted with

Schneider and Co. of La Crusot, France, for one of their plates of this kind, which is expected at Annapolis during the coming month. Chas. Cammell and Co., of Sheffield, also contemplates sending one of their compound plates, and the Glasgow Steel Co. one of their nickel steel plates, in competition with the nickel steel plate purchased from Schneider and Co. These plates are not to be tested in competition with American plates, for as a matter of fact there are none of this class to be tested at the present time, but in competition with each other, the expectation of the makers being that they will be able to establish branch works in this country if the results given are satisfactory.

THE WIDOW OF ADMIRAL WINSLOW.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

MRS. CATHERINE A. WINSLOW, widow of Rear-Admiral Winslow, who died at her home in Boston Highlands, April 4, belonged to one of the best old families of Massachusetts, and was a daughter of the late Benjamin Davis Winslow of Boston, and was related to many distinguished people. Several of her sons are officers of the Navy, and one grandson, Eveleth E. Winslow, graduated from West Point last year at the head of his class.

Since the death of the Admiral she lived in retirement, occupying the old home in Roxbury with her devoted daughter. When we last saw her she showed none of the infirmities of age, and although she had passed the allotted three score years and ten, yet she never became gray. She was a faithful and devoted mother, and brought up a large family in an exemplary way. She was patient and gentle to a remarkable degree, a hospitable and sympathetic neighbor, and a devout member of the Episcopal Church. No one could help being impressed by her nobility of character and gentleness. She was a most lovable and charming old lady. Who can tell how much our country owes to the influence of such noble wives on the lives of their hero husbands? A fitting inscription for her tomb would be:

"Life and thought here no longer dwell,
But in a city glorious—a great and distant city—
Have bought a mansion incorruptible."

HELENA, MONTANA.

C. McC.

OFFICERS' UNIFORMS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

WHY is the "rear sling" still retained on the sword belt? It is of no use whatever; it catches on the horse equipments and has to be adjusted when the overcoat is put on or off. The "second ring" on sword or sabre should disappear with it. They are both dispensed with in several foreign services, notably the French. The strap is but a survival of that used to support the rapier in a slanting position in the times of our forefathers.

By the way, also, why should not officers, certainly all regimental officers, wear the overcoat prescribed for enlisted men? In actual field service they are permitted to do so and almost always avail themselves of the opportunity. The present overcoat is expensive and forms a prominent mark by reason of its distinctive color; besides, frequently, is cut in pattern varying according to the taste of the wearer in lieu of the regulation.

The "designations of rank" might be placed on the collar and a cord or welt of proper facing color run around the sleeve some six or eight inches from the bottom, to show the arm of the Service, or the designations of rank on the collar might be placed on a "patch" of the proper facing color. They should be on the reverse of the collar likewise, so as to show when the collar is raised in bad weather.

G. B. GRAY.

THE NINTH INFANTRY.

A CORRESPONDENT writes, referring to the recent issue from A. G. O. of "Distribution of U. S. Troops since January, 1890": "The 9th Infantry is down as California and Nevada to 60; as Co. F went to Sitka in September, 1887, and remained there till June, 1889, the record to be correct should read, California, Nevada and Alaska. One company was at Camp Mojave also during that period."

REVENUE MARINE.

APRIL 17.—3d Lieut. F. H. Dimmock and 1st Asst. Engr. C. W. Monroe, to the Bear at San Francisco.

APRIL 19.—3d Lieut. P. W. Thompson, from the Dallas and placed on waiting orders.

Capt. E. L. Dean, from the *Fessenden* and assigned to the command of the *Colfax* at Wilmington at expiration of leave.

Capt. J. B. Moore, from the *Colfax* and assigned to command of the *Fessenden* at Detroit, Mich.

APRIL 22.—1st Lieut. George H. Gooding, to the steamer *Crawford* at Baltimore.

1st Lieut. W. C. D'Hart, to the steamer *Fessenden*.

1st Asst. Engr. A. L. Broadhead, to the steamer *Corwin*, now at San Francisco.

3d Asst. Engr. S. M. McLennan, to the steamer *Hartley* at San Francisco.

Capt. J. A. Henriques and Geo. W. Moore and 1st Lieut. C. F. Shoemaker, appointed to a Board to convene at the Treasury Department, April 23, for examination of 2d and 3d lieutenants for promotion.

The revenue steamers *Bear* and *Rush* are now fitting out at San Francisco for their annual cruise in Alaskan waters. The former will start north about May 1, and the latter about June 1. The *Bear* will carry provisions, etc., for the men who were left at the Point Barrow Refuge Station last summer. The Fish Commission steamer *Albatross* will also sail north from San Francisco about May 1, specially charged with the enforcement of the law prohibiting the erection of dams, barrages, or other obstructions in the rivers of Alaska, with the purpose of preventing the ascent of salmon or anadromous species to their spawning ground.

THE newly appointed Post Chaplain, James C. Kerr, gave a banquet to two hundred of his friends at Slaughter Beach, near Milford, Del., April 24th. Politicians of both parties accepted this opportunity of assembling without acrimony. Three ex-Governors—Stockley, Pender and Hall—were present and one prospective Governor, Black, of New-castle. The Chaplain, the telegraph tells us, received congratulations in a graceful manner, and everything was free to his guests—bowling alley, billiard room and bar-room included.

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ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY.

(ESTABLISHED 1863.)

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 26, 1890

Office No. 240 Broadway, New York.

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ARMYNAVY.

THE "Catechism on Cavalry Outposts, Reconnaissance,
Advance and Rear Guards," by Lieutenant
E. A. Garlington, 7th U. S. Cavalry, is a handy lit-
tle volume of over eighty pages, with plates and
index, and will undoubtedly prove of much profes-
sional value to our troopers, as it has the merit of
directness and compactness and is easy of compre-
hension. General Forsyth has directed that it be
the standard work for the 7th Cavalry until re-
placed by a textbook designated by higher author-
ity, and he has recommended his officers to take
such steps as will secure throughout the regiment a
thorough knowledge of its contents.

REFERRING to the proposition to pay officers mile-
age in advance, a correspondent writes: "Some
months ago I was ordered East on duty from a dis-
tant Western post. I sent my mileage accounts to the
Paymaster General; they were mislaid until
after June 30, and I was told I should have to wait
until Congress appropriated money to cover the
deficiency of the last fiscal year. Not being a
wealthy man, I have had to borrow money at a stiff
rate to replace the amount for mileage which the
Government has been owing me for ten months." This
is not a solitary case by any means, and we can
only say these things should not be.

GENERAL LORD WOLSELEY, in a recent letter to
the instructor of the Cadet Corps of the High
School, Montreal, says: "To my mind the country
which neglects the physical training of the boys
and girls and attends only to the development of
their brains, neglects the most elementary, and at
the same time the most important, part of the peo-
ple's education. * * * The establishment of a
Cadet Corps in connection with schools is one of
the simple methods we can usefully employ for this
most essential end. Indeed, I hope to see the day
when every school of every degree, public and pri-
vate, will have a drill instructor and gymnasium
attached to it."

NATIONAL DEFENCE.

VOLUME XVI., of the Proceedings of the U. S.
Naval Institute is a very valuable publication, giv-
ing as it does the report submitted to the Navy De-
partment by the Board appointed to recommend a
naval policy. Every Navy officer is certain to read
this and every patriotic civilian should read it, for it
gives a most complete statement of what is needed,
in the judgment of a Board of intelligent officers, to
place our Navy in the position the dignity of the
country requires that it should occupy. In fact,
the scheme here laid down is much too complete to
find popular acceptance, and when it comes to the
question of cutting and paring, differences of opin-
ion must necessarily arise as to what it is best to
take and what it may be well to leave. We should
adopt one system or another: either put ourselves
in the position recommended by this Board to com-
pete with possible enemies upon the high seas or
else confine ourselves to the role of coast defence.
We are doing neither one thing or another and drift
along from Congress to Congress without plan or
policy. Elaborate reports are presented, elabor-
ately discussed and ultimately buried in oblivion.
At the second session of the 37th Congress in 1862,
the Military Committee of the House presented a
most complete report on permanent fortifications
and sea coast defences. It included in an appendix
previous reports, commencing with one dating back
to 1826, and thus covered the history of our fortifi-
cations from the beginning.

In this report of 1826, "Bernard, brigadier-gen-
eral, and Joseph G. Totten, major engineers, brevet
lieutenant-colonel," said: "It is truly an axiom in
military science and are fully illustrated by mili-
tary history, that the worst mode of waging war, al-
though strictly defensive, is to allow its field of action
to be within the borders, and that the best is that
which most frequently assumes an offensive atti-
tude. In our case war can only be excluded from
our territory by fortifications; and we can only as-
sume the offensive through our Navy." Ten years
later, Lewis Cass, Secretary of War, said in a report
to President Jackson: "The first and most obvious
and in every point of view the most proper method
of defence is an augmentation of our naval means
to an extent proportioned to the resources and the
necessities of the nation."

What is said, therefore, in this elaborate report
of the Naval Policy Board is simply a reaffirmation
of principles that have been recognized from the
beginning and under all administrations. There is
another side of the case, however, which it was not
their mission to present. This is found in the ar-
gument for permanent fortifications, presented by
General Totten and others who have followed him.
It is interesting to note that as far back as 1840, Gen-
eral Totten urged that the militia should be trained
for duty in our sea-coast forts as it is now proposed
to train them. General Totten says:

Without the knowledge to be obtained only by long and
laborious practice, the militia man knows that he is no
match in the field for the Regular soldier, and it is not sur-
prising that he should desire to avoid an encounter. But
there is no such difficulty in the service of fixed batteries.
The militia man has to be taught merely the service of a single
gun, than which nothing can be more simple. He must
learn to use the rammer and the sponge, the handspike and
the limcock, to load, and to run to battery, to trail and to
fire; these are all. Each of these operations is of the utmost
simplicity, depending on individual action and not on con-
cert, and they may all be taught in a very short time. There
is no manoeuvring, no marching, no wheeling. The squad
of one gun may be marched to another, but the service of
each is the same. Even the art of pointing cannon is, to an
American militiaman, an art of easy attainment, from the
skill that all our countrymen acquire in the use of firearms
"drawing sight or aiming," being the same art, modified
only by the difference in the gun.

The volunteer force of the city should be divided into
detachments without disturbing their company organiza-
tion, and should be assigned to the several works, accord-
ing to war garrisons required at each; from four to six
men, according to circumstances, being allowed to each
gun. The larger works might require ten, fifteen, or even
twenty companies; the smaller, one, two, three, or more
companies; and, in some cases, even a platoon might suffice.
Being thus assigned, each portion of the city force would
have its definite alarm-post, and should be often taken to
it, and there exercised in all the duties of its garrison, and
more especially in the service of its batteries and in its de-
fence against assault. The multiplicity of steamboats in
all the cities would enable the volunteers to reach even the
most distant alarm-posts in a short time.

In order that all these troops might become expert in
their duty, one of the works most convenient to the city,
besides being the alarm post of some particular portion of
the volunteers, should, during peace, be the ordinary school
of drill for all; and in this, the detachments should, in
turn, assemble and exercise. Besides the mere manual of
the gun and battery, there should be frequent target prac-
tice, as being not only necessary to the proper use of the
battery, but as imparting interest and excitement to the
service.

But to defend forts with militiamen or without,
assumes the existence of forts, and to man artillery
requires the possession of artillery, while just now
we are practically without either. Still, we are
making some progress and if all departments of the

public defence can be made to work together toward one common end on some intelligent plan, much more might be accomplished. Our expenditures for naval vessels, for improving the naval personnel, for training a naval reserve and for building up our merchant marine might be established in intelligent relation to the improvement of our internal waterways, and the training of our Army should have due regard to its possible and necessary relations in time of war to the training of citizen soldiers, and to their employment for the purpose of national as well as local defence. Our Academic systems of professional training should be brought into relations with military instruction elsewhere given, so as to stimulate it to greater activity and establish it upon a surer foundation and a systematic plan.

Finally, the great commercial and industrial interests of this country should be brought into harmony with the Army and Navy by the display of a liberal spirit in dealing with them. Honest administration does not necessitate illiberality or a disregard of the principles and the methods that control ordinary business. Our manufacturers should not be made to feel, as so many of them unquestionably do feel, that the less they have to do with Government business the better. There is a powerful influence here that might be enlisted in support of the Services without the abandonment of anything except illiberal professional prejudices against men of a different training. Our Army and Navy affairs should be so conducted as to make it apparent that the existence of the military services is an encouragement to every honest industry.

Let our officers stick to their business and not offend architects and shipbuilders, manufacturers, and the like by doing badly what professional experience should enable others to do well, if they are employed as they should be. To secure respect for their own profession, our officers should respect other professions and be liberal in their treatment of their representatives. "There is that scattereth, and yet increaseth; and there is that withholdeth more than is meet, but it tendeth to poverty." Government requires its representatives to be honest, but it does not require them to be illiberal. No one who is familiar with the history of public administration in this country can fail to see that it has often been not only most illiberal in dealing with those who sought to serve it with honest purpose, but most shabby and even downright dishonest. Many a man has suffered poverty and humiliation because Government officials have made fine points against the payment of an honest claim, instead of doing, as they should have done, and exerted themselves to smooth the way to its settlement.

But we have wandered somewhat from our purpose, for the question as to how we shall establish the Services in the regards of the American people, and thus promote its usefulness and assist in accomplishing its end, is a very large one. Each of the points we have touched upon furnishes in itself the theme for an essay, but the experience and observation of each reader will enable him to elaborate this for himself. We are glad to observe, in conclusion, that there has been undoubted progress made in the direction of a co-ordination of the several elements of national defence, especially under the present administration of our War Office, and we hope to note still further advances. It needs, however, that some one should lay out a systematic plan, to include all the elements we have mentioned and to present it in such a way that it may secure popular as well as professional support. Meantime, such a report as this of the Policy Board helps to educate public opinion, if it does not fully accomplish its intended purpose. With it are given seven plans showing types of vessels proposed.

NOW THAT the House Naval Committee has disposed of the appropriation bill, it should direct its attention to the *personnel*. It has before it various measures relating to the enlisted force. There is the continuous service bill, which has already passed the Senate, and the recommendations of the Secretary as to a change in the phraseology of the law as to honorable discharges, etc., after three years' enlistment, the Department having very wisely, under the discretion allowed by the law, increased

the term of enlistment to four years. The relief sought by the pensioners in the Naval Home from the provision requiring them to give up their pensions should be granted, and the call for the overhauling of the present pay table of the officers should no longer be neglected. It is, of course, extremely unfortunate that the officers cannot unite upon some measure. If this is impossible, it ought to be possible for an unprejudiced committee to take up the matter and settle it once for all, in such a manner that it will stay settled. Until this is done there will continue to be dissatisfaction and trouble of various sorts. Nothing, in our opinion, would do more to extinguish finally and forever all animosities than a fair and proper settlement of the question of pay.

It is pleasant to read such cordial and hearty commendation of our naval officers as that coming to us this week from Professor David P. Todd, Director of the U. S. Eclipse Expedition to West Africa. The letter from St. Helena, appearing elsewhere, tells the story of his indebtedness to the officers of the U. S. S. *Pensacola* for the able and intelligent assistance they have so willingly rendered him in carrying out the objects of his expedition. This unsolicited tribute to the character of our naval officers does equal honor to them and to its author. They will always be found appreciative of the work of such a man as Professor Todd, who, for so young a man—he has hardly turned thirty-five—has made a most remarkable record. His reductions of the observations of the transit of 1874, his exhaustive observations of the satellites of Jupiter, his studies of an Extra-Neptunian planet, his work in charge of the eclipse expedition of 1887 to Japan, and his other scientific labors have given him the highest title to respect and consideration.

THE necessary blanks for the individual, post, and regimental reports, as to qualifications, habits, zeal, etc., of officers below the rank of colonel, to be rendered May 1, have been issued from A. G. O., and when filled in and submitted will form an interesting compilation, and undoubtedly will be of great use to the supreme military authorities.

THE bill providing for the World's Fair as finally passed by both Houses, contains the following provision for a grand Naval review to be held in New York Harbor in April, 1893: "That the President is hereby empowered and directed to hold a Naval review in New York Harbor in April, 1893, and to extend to foreign nations an invitation to send ships of war to join the United States Navy in rendezvous at Hampton Roads and proceed thence to said review." Concerning the display that will be made on this occasion, Secretary Tracy is quoted as saying: "We shall have more men-of-war in the review if it takes place than any other nation represented. And when I say this I mean more modern steel vessels, for I would not allow any of our old wooden ships to take part in the review. By October, 1892, we will have from eighteen to twenty modern steel vessels, such as the Chicago, Boston, Atlanta, Yorktown, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Newark, Concord, Bennington, Dolphin, Petrel, Maine and Texas. The last two will be heavily armored and armed, the former with ten-inch guns and the latter with twelve-inch guns. They compare favorably with any modern men-of-war. There are also cruisers Nos. 7 and 8, not yet named, in course of construction, and three gunboats, two in Baltimore and one in Boston, which will probably be completed by that time. Added to this would be the Cushing and other torpedo boats. So there need be no fear that we will not be creditably represented."

A CORRESPONDENT furnishes us the following data as to the pay received by a recruit at a certain post in one month:

His pay as a soldier.....	\$13 00
Extra-duty pay as laborer in Sub. Dept.....	10 50
Compensation as servant for an officer.....	5 00
Compensation for milking cow and taking care of the doctor's horses.....	7 50
Compensation for helping the butcher in cutting up beef.....	5 00
Total.....	\$41 00

This is not bad for a recruit, but what may it be when he gets to be an old soldier?

THE Boston Post, referring to the question of lineal vs. regimental promotion for the Army, says: "The narrow forms of loyalty, of which class esprit in any form is an example, are everywhere yielding

to broader ones, and the United States Army—the smallest of armies, imbedded in the nation most advanced in the arts and ideals of peace—will be the last to make a successful stand against such a change."

THE Duke of Connaught is due in Canada May 24 next, the anniversary of his mother's birthday, and will, it is expected, sail for England June 1. A despatch from Montreal says: "A programme is being prepared that will collect on May 24, the largest force of volunteers for review that has ever been in line in Montreal."

REPORTS received at the War Department for the nine months beginning with July 1, 1889, show that there have been 1,578 desertions from the Army during that period, a reduction of over 16 per cent. in comparison with the same period of the previous year.

A "REGISTER OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT," dated January 1, 1890, reaches us this week, and contains much interesting and valuable information concerning the personnel of the Department and its various bureaus, Headquarters of the Army, etc.

THE question of a rearrangement of the geographical limits of Division and Department commands is still under consideration by the Secretary of War and Commanding General, and there is no certainty as to what the outcome will be.

THE Sons of the Revolution seem to be waking up all over the country, several new State organizations having lately been formed.

THE McALLA COURT-MARTIAL.

THE dignified gentlemen sitting together in the capacity of a Court-martial to try Commander Bowman H. McCalla, U. S. N., are just now the theme of unlimited comment in the daily papers. Everything about them from their records to the color of their hair, and the length of their mustaches, are made the subject of elaborate descriptions by the reportorial gentlemen whose training gives them such large capacity for describing men and things they have never seen.

The Court commenced its sittings at the Brooklyn Navy-yard on Tuesday last. Commander McCalla had with him as counsel Joseph H. Choate and G. V. Menzies, of Evansville, Ind., who resigned from the Navy as lieutenant-commander in 1871. Against them were pitted Judge-Advocate Lieut. Perry Garst, U. S. N., and his assistant, 2d Lieut. Wm. H. Stayton, M. C., of the J. A. General's office, who is making an excellent record for himself.

Objection was made by Comdr. McCalla to Capt. Lester A. Beardslee, on the ground that he had had a recent difficulty with him resulting in Captain Beardslee's complaining of what he regarded as discourtesy by Comdr. McCalla's action in punishing Schoolmaster Davenport, to whom he had granted a five days' leave.

Capt. Beardslee was excused after deliberation by the Court with closed doors.

The accused pleaded not guilty to each charge and specification.

Lawyer Menzies handed in a written request for the production of authentic copies of documents relating to past courts martial on board the *Enterprise* and the records of the courts martial which tried Captain (now Admiral) Ammen and Lieutenant Commander Crossman on charges similar to those preferred against Commander McCalla.

J. A. Garst and Lieut. Stayton both objected, and Mr. Menzies explained that the documents were necessary to the defence, in order that they might show the character of the men on board the *Enterprise* who complained of harsh punishment, and also that the findings in the cases of Admiral Ammen and Commander Crossman justified the adoption of severe measures in the treatment of men-of-war's men at times. The Court decided, after again clearing the room, to request the naval authorities at Washington to forward the documents.

The taking of testimony began on the second day. It was in substance a repetition of that given before the Court of inquiry. Though it occupies, with reportorial embellishments, a good deal of space in the daily papers, it adds nothing to our present knowledge of this case. Lieut. H. F. Fiechbohm identified the log books, and Mr. Menzies objected to their introduction. He also objected to the testimony of the next witness, Louis Meyer, on the ground that it contradicted the log book introduced as evidence. He was overruled, after an animated argument with Lieut. Stayton. The witnesses examined thus far have been enlisted men testifying to alleged brutal treatment. Peter J. Armstrong was asked:

"Well, you made no complaint about the way you were treated, did you?"

"I did not, Sir," Armstrong responded laconically.

"What was the good?"

Mr. Menzies referred to the log book to contradict a witness, but could not find what he wanted. Capt. McCalla explained that his counsel had been mistaken. The Times has the following:

"How many other times were you drunk during the cruise of the *Enterprise*?" asked Mr. Menzies, startling the court with a direct question.

"Never, Sir," said the witness, but his reply was not very emphatic, and Mr. Menzies said:

"Are you sure?"

"Well," Henning replied, and he smiled sheepishly as he said it, "I never was caught."

"Even Bery Capt. Meade laughed at this naive response, and then, when Admiral Harmony adjourned the court until this morning, all of its members left the room still smiling and in great good humor because of the last reply of the last witness."

FIFTY-FIRST CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION.

Senate bill 3080, making appropriation for the construction of a military store-house and offices at Omaha Military Depot, Neb., was passed by the Senate, April 23.

It was expected that at the meeting of the Senate Military Committee this week, the seven regiment artillery bill and most of the other important House bills pending there would be reported, but the committee had not heard from the War Department in some of the cases, and consequently only disposed of two of the pending House bills. These were 8285, to prevent desertion by providing for \$1 per month retention of pay, adding a pound of potatoes to the soldier's ration, etc., and 445, providing for a fire proof shop at the Springfield Armory. The artillery bill will probably be acted upon favorably at the next meeting. It is expected that an amendment will be made defining more distinctly how the promotions and transfers shall be made. The committee acted favorably on all pending nominations except Father Galvin, nominated for post chaplain, whose case has been postponed until next week.

The sub-committee of the Senate Committee on Appropriations in charge of the Fortification Bill will commence consideration of that measure on Wednesday next, when General Schofield will be given a hearing. No action has yet been taken by the Senate Appropriation Committee on the Navy or Military Academy appropriation bills.

The bill allowing certain back pay to the widow of Nathaniel H. McLean, late Assistant Adjutant-General, U. S. A., was passed by the Senate April 19. The bill allows the pay of a major from June 24, 1864, the date of Major McLean's resignation, to his restoration by act of Congress, March 3, 1875, about \$30,000 in amount.

Senate bill 2639, for the relief of the sureties of Asst. Paymr. Jacob D. Doyle, was passed by the Senate April 19. It proposes to pay to Mrs. Selina Bestor, Orson H. Bestor and E. Francis Riggs \$21,230.67, being the amount turned over to the U. S. Treasury by them in settlement of a deficiency in the money account of Asst. Paymr. Jacob D. Doyle, U. S. N., who at the time the deficiency occurred was insane.

S. 113, to retire John N. Quackenbush, late commander, U. S. N., was passed by the Senate April 19. House bill 949, allowing an artificial limb or apparatus to persons wounded during the late Rebellion every three years instead of every five, was passed by the House April 21.

The House Committee on Military Affairs is keeping up its reputation as one of the most active of the Congressional Committees. The meeting this week was one of the most important of the session, and this means a good deal, for it has already disposed of a large number of worthy measures. Its work this week consists of favorable reports on the Wheeler Three Battalion bill, the Senate bill to transfer the weather bureau to the Agricultural Department and reorganize the Signal Corps, the bill to define the standing of contract surgeons during the late war, and the resolution authorizing Lieut. H. R. Lemly to accept a position as instructor of the National Military School at Bogota. The committee reported H. R. 8277 as a substitute for S. bill 1454, for the transfer of the Weather Bureau to the Agricultural Dept. and for the reorganization of the Signal Corps. There is no material difference between the two, the House bill being accepted because of its better phraseology. The committee has amended the provision in regard to the examination of officers for appointment into the reorganized Signal Corps so as to admit of civilians being appointed on the Board of Examiners. This is about the only important difference between the bill passed by the Senate and the one substituted by the House Committee.

Adverse reports were made on the bills H. R. 3717, for the retirement of any field officer below the grade of Brig. General, on his own application, after 30 years' service, and for the retirement of Captains with the next highest grade, after 30 years' service; H. R. 8280, reducing the length of service necessary for retirement of enlisted men from 30 to 25 years, and H. R. 7181, to give ordnance storekeepers the rank, etc., of major.

Both the Military Committees of Congress have reported adversely the bill reducing the length of service necessary for the retirement of enlisted men from 30 to 25 years. The House Committee, however, reported and the House has passed a bill allowing double time to be counted for war service, actually in the field, which will operate to reduce the length of service in the more worthy cases to 25, 27 or 28 years. This is in accordance with the recommendations of the Grand Army of the Republic, and will probably receive the sanction of the Senate and become a law at an early date. In its adverse report on the bill to reduce the limit to 25 years made this week, the House Committee on Military Affairs say that the allowance for war service is about as far as they feel justified in going at the present time. The report says further:

The average age of enlistment of soldiers who enlisted during the late war was a little less than 25 years. Adding to that 25 years the average age of the soldier at the end of 25 years' service would be but 50 years, and in nearly all of the service rendered during the time of peace with rare exceptions there is no great amount either of exposure or hardship, and the committee confidently submits that 50 years of age is too early a period for a soldier to go upon the retired list, and for that time on to be supported by his Government for a period equal, perhaps, to the entire period of his service.

In reporting adversely H. R. 3717 it says:

As many of the officers entered the Service from the Military Academy at 18, this would bring them to the retirement age at 48. The committee is of the opinion that at 48 it is hardly time for an officer who has been educated at the expense of the Government to be retired from active service and become a beneficiary upon the Government for the remainder of his life, and your committee is unwilling to believe that any considerable number of officers of the Army would be willing to place themselves in this attitude or to accept such a provision.

Bills to restore Capt. John F. Mount to the Army and to correct the record of Capt. Wm. P. Hall, U. S. A., were reported to the House by the House Military Committee on April 22.

The substitute bill, defining the standing of contract surgeons during the late war, reported by the House Military Committee this week, provides:

That the President is hereby authorized and requested to prepare a roll of contract surgeons who served during the

late Civil War under the orders of commanding officers of the armies and squadrons of the United States, and to issue to such contract surgeons, or the representatives of those who are dead, a suitable certificate of honorable service with the Army or Navy, as the case may be: *Provided*, That this act shall not be construed to entitle any officer receiving the benefits thereof to any back pay or allowance nor to entitle them to recognition as an integral part of the Army and Navy of the United States.

In reporting adversely the bill, H. R. 7181, giving all the ordnance storekeepers in the Ordnance Department the rank, pay and emoluments of the ordnance storekeeper at Springfield Armory (major of cavalry), the Committee on Military Affairs of the House says:

These officers are well provided with every needed assistance in the performance of their duties. As remarked by the Secretary of War in returning this bill, "these stations are very desirable and I do not see any urgent reason for giving them the increased rank asked for." If any equalization of salary is to be done, your committee would suggest that instead of bringing the other three up to the salary of the storekeeper at Springfield Armory, the other three at Rock Island, Frankford and Watervliet should remain as at present and the salary of the storekeeper at Springfield Armory should be reduced to the same. In the opinion of your committee, considering the comforts of the situation and the duties performed, none of these gentlemen would be desirous of vacating their present official positions, even if the salary remain unchanged.

The following is the text of the bill substituted by the House Military Committee on Military Affairs for General Wheeler's bill No. 51, to define the line of the Army and increase its efficiency, and Section 7 of the substitute embraces the provisions of General Cutcheon's bill providing for lineal promotion and examinations before promotions which has been hitherto reported upon by the Committee:

That the line of the Army shall consist of 35 regiments of infantry, 10 regiments of cavalry, 7 regiments of artillery, 1 regiment of engineers, and the officers of the Corps of Engineers, detailed for duty with said regiment.

Sec. 2. That each regiment of infantry, cavalry, and artillery, shall consist of three battalions and shall have one colonel, one lieutenant colonel, three majors, one lieutenant as adjutant, one lieutenant as quartermaster, to be detailed from the lieutenants of the line, one sergeant-major, one quartermaster-sergeant, one chief musician, two music sergeants, and 12 companies.

Sec. 3. That the regiment of engineers shall consist of such number of companies, not to exceed 12 as the President may direct, and shall be officered by sufficient details from the officers of the Corps of Engineers.

Sec. 4. That each company throughout the line of the Army shall have one captain, one 1st lieutenant, one 2d lieutenant, and the enlisted men now authorized by law.

Sec. 5. That the President may apportion the men authorized among the several arms as the good of the service may require; and he may, in his discretion, consolidate the enlisted men assigned to any regiment into such number of companies as can be fully officered by the number of officers who are usually on duty with the regiment, thus leaving a number of companies proportionate to the number of officers who are habitually absent on detached service, without enlisted men, in time of peace, so that all the organizations in actual service shall have their full complement of officers and men generally present for duty.

Sec. 6. That field officers, in each arm of the service, shall be assigned to regiments and transferred from one regiment to another, as the interests of the service may require, by orders from the War Department, and hereafter all appointments in the line of the Army shall be by commission in an arm of the service and not by commission in any particular regiment.

That hereafter promotion to every grade in the Army below the rank of brigadier-general, throughout each arm, corps, or department of the service, shall, subject to the examination hereinafter provided for, be made according to seniority in the next lower grade of that arm, corps, or department; and that the President be, and he is hereby, authorized to prescribe a system of examination of all officers of the Army below the rank of major to determine their fitness for promotion, such an examination to be conducted at such times and in such places as he may deem proper, and that the President be, and he is hereby, authorized to prescribe a system of examination of all officers of the Army below the rank of major to determine their fitness for promotion, such an examination to be conducted at such times and in such places as he may deem proper, and that the President be, and he is hereby, authorized to prescribe a system of examination of all officers of the Army below the rank of major to determine their fitness for promotion, such an examination to be conducted at such times and in such places as he may deem proper. *Provided*, that if any officer fails to pass a satisfactory examination and is reported unfit for promotion, the officer next below him in rank having passed said examination shall receive the promotion: *And provided*, That should the officer fail in his physical examination, and be found incapacitated for service by reason of physical disability contracted in line of duty, he shall be retired with the rank to which his seniority entitled him to be promoted; but if he should fail for any other reason he shall be suspended from promotion for one year, when he shall be re-examined, and in case of failure on such re-examination he shall be honorably discharged from the Army with one year's pay: *And provided further*, That all officers that have served as officers or enlisted men in the armies of the United States, regular or volunteer, during the war of the Rebellion, shall, in case of failure on such examination, be placed upon the retired list of the Army; and no act now in force shall be so construed as to limit or restrict the retirement of officers as herein provided for.

Sec. 8. That a board for the examination of an officer to be promoted shall consist of not less than three officers of the same arm of service senior to him and two medical officers. The president of the examining board shall be authorized to administer oaths.

Sec. 9. That in time of war the President may increase the number of lieutenants in any of the batteries of artillery to three or four, in his discretion, by assignment of officers of the same regiment; he may detach from their regiments or corps such number of officers as the good of the service may require for duty with the volunteer forces in the service of the United States; and he may assign to every regiment of the line of the Army such number of lieutenants as he may deem necessary to supply the places of officers of those regiments who may be absent on such detached service or absent from their regiments from other causes.

The House Naval Committee has made a favorable report on the bill, Senate 540, in regard to the naming of vessels of the Navy, but it has been amended in such a way that the original would hardly be recognized. As amended, it provides that "the vessels of the U. S. Navy shall be divided into four classes and shall be commanded as nearly as may be as follows: First and second rates by captains, third rates by commanders, and fourth rates by lieut.-commanders and lieutenants." Secs. 1530 and 1531 are amended to read as follows:

Vessels of and above 5,000 tons displacement shall be classed as first rates; those of and above 3,000, but below 5,000 tons displacement, as second rates; those of 1,000 and above, but below 3,000 tons displacement, as third rates; and all those of less than 1,000 tons displacement as fourth rates.

Sec. 1531. The vessels of the Navy shall be named by the Secretary of the Navy, under the direction of the President, according to the following rule:

Vessels of the first rate shall be named after the States of the Union, vessels of the second class after cities of the United States, vessels of the third rate after important events or names connected with the naval history of the United States, and vessels of the fourth rate after lakes and rivers of the U. S. Vessels of special classes shall be named appropriately to the service for which they are designed.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

S. 3572, Mr. Morrill (by request). To appoint Henry C. La Point to the position of 1st Lieutenant of cav-

alry, of the same grade and rank held by him March 30, 1893, the list of 1st lieutenants of the cavalry arm of the service being increased to that extent until a vacancy shall occur.

S. 3603, Mr. Reagan. To repeal all the laws of the United States providing for the retirement of officers of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and of the Judiciary from active service on pay. That from and after the passage of this act no officer of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, or the Judiciary of the United States shall be retired from active service on pay.

S. 3614, Mr. Blodgett. To increase the efficiency of the Inspector General's Department (same as H. R. 5371, published in JOURNAL of Feb. 1, 1890, p. 456.)

S. 3628, Mr. Hearst. To provide for a subsistence detachment, U. S. Army (same as H. R. 8285, published in JOURNAL of March 29, 1890, p. 576.)

H. Res. 147, Mr. Wright. That Lt. Henry R. Lemly, U. S. Army, be, and he is hereby, permitted to accept from the Government of the Republic of Colombia the position of instructor in the national military school at Bogota, and the emolument pertaining thereto.

LATE ARMY ORDERS.

Capt. E. J. McClelland, 2d Cav., having received notification of his promotion, is relieved from duty as aide de camp to Brig.-Gen. Gibbon (G. O. 5, April 17, D. Columbia.)

2d Lieut. Benj. W. Pursell, Signal Corps, will report for examination before Retiring Board at Fort Leavenworth, Kas. (S. O., April 25, H. Q. A.)

2d Lieut. DeRosey C. Cabell, 8th Cav., is detailed to college duty at Arkansas Industrial University, July 29 (S. O., April 25, H. Q. A.)

Capt. Henry P. Perrier, 6th Cav., and 1st Lieut. Solon F. Massey, 5th Art., having been found incapacitated by a Retiring Board, are granted sick leave until further orders (S. O., April 25, H. Q. A.)

Post Chaplain Osgood E. Herrick has been retired on account of age (S. O., April 25, H. Q. A.)

Sick leave is further extended to Asst. Surg. Louis A. La Garde for one month (S. O., April 25, H. Q. A.)

1st Lieut. Edward Chynoweth, R. Q. 17th Inf., is detailed to act on a Committee with the Chief Justice and Secretary of Wyoming Territory, in making an examination of the newly built Penitentiary building at Laramie, Wyoming, preparatory to its acceptance from the contractors. (S. O. 28, April 22, D. P.)

Leave of absence for one month is granted 1st Lieut. Charles M. Truitt, 21st Inf., Aide-de-Camp, Omaha, Neb. (S. O. 28, April 21, D. P.)

Brig.-Gen. A. W. Groely, Chief Signal Officer, has been ordered to inspect the signal stations at Fort Bowie, A. T.; Silver City, N. M.; Denver, Col.; Salt Lake City, Utah, and Omaha, Neb.

Capt. Wm. Krause, 31 Inf., has been placed on the retired list.

Capt. Joseph H. Dorst, 4th Cav., has been relieved from duty at the Military Academy, and has been granted leave of absence for one year, with permission to go abroad.

Col. Alfred L. Dough, 9th Inf., has been placed on the retired list.

Leaves of absence have been granted as follows: Post Chaplain W. F. Hubbard, for four months; 1st Lieut. J. A. Dapray, 23d Inf., for four months; 2d Lieut. J. E. Maxfield, Sig. Corps, for two months.

Capt. Philip Reade, 31 Inf., has been relieved from special duty at Chicago and ordered to report to the Governor of Wisconsin for duty in connection with the National Guard for that State.

FORT McPHERSON, GA.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

REFERRING to a notice in the JOURNAL of April 12, headed "Fort McPherson Criticized," I wish to say that while there are in the plan of the post certain defects which I should be glad to see remedied and which I do not propose to discuss, except in the proper place and time, there has also been very meritorious work done in the construction of quarters to which I think every officer of the post would readily bear testimony.

It is a simple matter of justice to the officer engaged in the work of construction to recognize the thorough and complete manner in which all the details of that work have been looked after, the difficulties of which can be best appreciated by those who have shown themselves able to do at least as well.

HENRY W. CLOSSON,

Colonel, 4th Artillery, comd'g post.

FORT McPHERSON, April 16, 1890.

THE contractor, W. F. Bowe, who built the new barracks at Atlanta (Fort McPherson) recently brought suit in the Circuit Court against the U. S. for extras put upon the buildings and for reimbursement for outlays they were obliged to make over and above the contract by the exactions of the supervising quartermaster.

Assistant U. S. Attorney Angier appeared for the Government and made a powerful and successful plea, in the course of which he said: "Those barracks are a monument to Captain Jacobs' fidelity and his great care in protecting the Government. He was Argus-eyed and lynx-eyed in detecting and preventing slipshod work by the contractors, and if we had a few more Captain Jacobs to put these honest principles into practical operation, various contractors would soon understand they must be fair and square with people and faithfully execute their engagements, both in letter and spirit."

FORT SILL, I. T.

THORP E. 7th Cavalry, Capt. Isler, accompanied by Indian scouts, commanded by Lieut. Harris, 13th Infantry, left April 7 for the "main Texas cattle trail," for the purpose of protecting the cattle men from depredations of Indians.

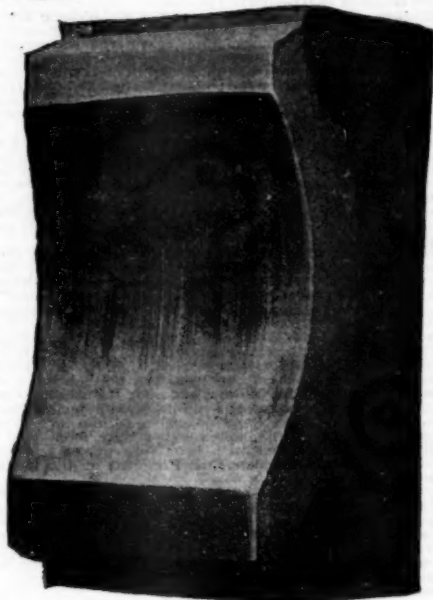
The usual monotony of the post was put to rout on the evening of April 7 by a muskade ball given under the auspices of the "Norma Club."

The Secretary of the Navy has about decided that the *Vesuvius* must undergo another trial to determine her horse-power before she will be accepted.

At the Columbian Iron Works, Baltimore, Md., April 19, the keels of the two 2,000 ton U. S. cruisers were laid. Work will be pushed on them as rapidly as possible.

RELATIVE QUALITIES OF BEARING METALS.

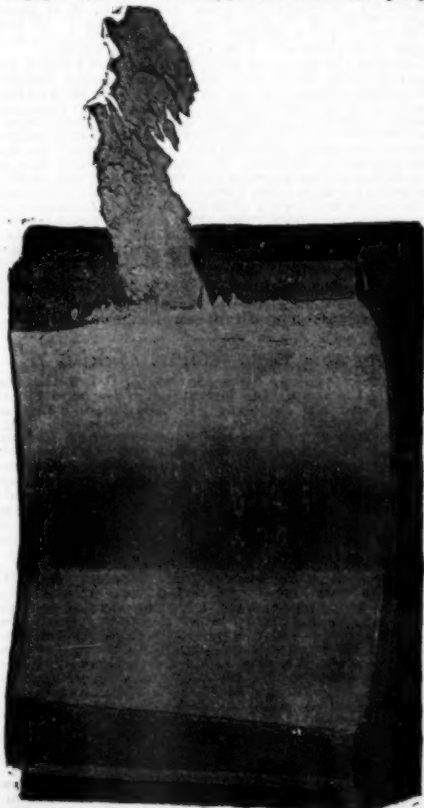
The greatly increased speed which is at present demanded in Government and passenger steamers has necessitated a very careful attention to the character of the metal with which the bearings are lined, the best anti-friction qualities being imperatively demanded to meet satisfactorily the dangerous incidents of extremely rapid revolution of shafts and exaggerated pressures on bearing surfaces. It goes without saying that a larger efficiency is got out of engines when their bearing surfaces are working most easily and smoothly, and that the speed of a vessel is consequently proportionally accelerated; but in addition to this improved action of the engine, the risk of accidents is in the largest degree possible diminished. Hot boxes and kindred disabilities of their motive powers have delayed within the last twelve months not a few fast passenger steamers, and disappointed many hopes of beating the Atlantic time record. How many much more serious results have been caused by bearings defective in quality of metal or of faulty constructive design, is a question for engineers to consider. The last and most plausible suggestion of the cause of the *City of Paris* accident is that, under the tremendous speed of her propeller revolutions, one of the shafts, clogged in its bearings, gave out and broke down with such an abrupt shock as to wreck its engine.



MAGNOLIA METAL.—Ran 50 minutes with 1,200 pounds per square inch, then 25 minutes with 1,425 pounds per square inch with this result.

It is fortunate that manufacturers of anti friction metal have thoroughly appreciated the conditions of the new era of ocean steam navigation. When one department of engineering makes a pronounced progress, invention and experience are generally not far behindhand in joining the procession.

We have made occasional allusions in the JOURNAL to the remarkable qualities of the last new anti-friction bearing lining, the Magnolia metal. The report of the Bureau of Steam Engineering, rendered to the Secretary of the Navy in March, 1888, first conferred an official recognition upon the new metal. The tests were conducted at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, the board appointed for the purpose



DEOXIDIZED GENUINE BABBITT.—Ran 15 Minutes with 1,000 Pounds Per Square Inch with this Result.

using both the endurance and the anti-friction machines, the former to determine the resistance of the metal to fusion, and the latter to estimate its relative anti-friction standard. The single competitor in this official test was "Parson's White Brass," the bearing material used by the British Navy, and generally by the English commercial marine. In these tests the demonstration of the superior fitness of the Magnolia metal for use in naval vessels was unequivocal, it surpassing the English metal not only as to the essential characteristics of material endurance and delicacy of action upon the journals, but discovering qualities unknown, or but slightly known, to other bearing metals. The report of the board was a pronounced endorsement of the American metal.



HOYT'S GENUINE BABBITT.—Ran 5 minutes with 1,000 pounds per square inch with this result.

Since the U. S. Naval trial very numerous trials, public and private, have been made of the relative value of the new metal in comparison with other well-known bearings which had been used and commended for years. Of these, which include trials by Scientific Schools, Schools of Mechanical Engineering, and large Industrial Corporations, probably the most significant was that conducted by the Professor of Engineering of Mason College, Birmingham, England, in September, 1889. Prof. Smith tested the Magnolia in competition with the best quality of Babbitt and other grades, the series numbering from three to four thousand tests, and re-



POST'S ZERO METAL.—Ran 10 minutes with 1,200 pounds per square inch with this result.

ported the former as possessing the qualities of less friction, preserving a lower temperature, requiring less lubrication and developing greater durability, stating, as a conclusion, "the longer the Magnolia metal bearing is used and the more severe the duty imposed upon it, the better become its conditions."

The latest tests which have been made of the qualities of the Magnolia have been conducted by Prof. H. G. Torrey, who has for thirty years been connected with the U. S. Assay Office in New York, and for many years its chief, succeeding his eminent father in that position. Prof. Torrey is, of necessity, an expert in precious metals, but he has been also obliged to test numerous metals and alloys for their physical qualities rather than for their exchange values. His tests of bearing-metals have been general and he is a recognized authority. For some weeks past he has experimented with all of the well-known productions, some forty in number, with a view to determining their relative values under the severest conditions, as under the develop-

ment of mechanical processes there is no apparent limit to the conditions that engineering progress may impose. Of the whole number tested three or four were found to behave so well that it was decided to subject them to an extreme comparative trial in order to formulate their values in order of merit. The best possible provisions were made to give all competitors a fair trial, the finest oil being used as lubricants, bearings and journals fitted with equal precision, and records carefully taken as the work proceeded. The cuts which we introduce are fac-simile reproductions of the bearing surfaces after the extreme trial was concluded.

With deoxidized genuine Babbitt running 15 minutes, with a pressure of 1,000 pounds per square inch, the metal wore considerably and flowed at the side. With Hoyt's genuine Babbitt metal for a run of five minutes, with 1,000 pounds per square inch, the result was in a measure similar to the above. With Post's zero metal for a run of 10 minutes, with 1,200 pounds to the square inch, the metal showed extreme wear and the box was practically destroyed. With Magnolia anti-friction metal, under a test of 50 minutes, with 1,200 pounds to the square inch, this being followed 25 minutes with 1,425 pounds to the square inch, the bearing showed only in a slight degree any evidence of the extreme duty it had to perform. In the six tests the diameter of the shaft was 5 inches, the velocity of the rubbing surface was 2,083 feet per minute, and the revolutions of the shaft per minute were 1,600. The load placed upon the metals varied as given above. The Magnolia metal showed that under the most severe duty, running at an excessive speed and far overloaded, it maintained its original form and showed no evidence of undue wear or excessive heating. It will be noted that this test is at least four times that required by ocean steamers or by the Government war ships, both of which cases may be taken as showing the extreme practice, or, in other words, a metal which will stand the test above given has a factor of safety of at least four when compared with ordinary practice; or, to express it in another way, it will perform safely four times the work required under the usual conditions.

A NEW WIG WAG SYSTEM.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

As I understand it, the main reason the Morse code was adopted for the "wig wag" was that, considering the difficulty of learning any wig wag code, we could, in time of war, draw upon the enormous number of telegraph operators for our signalmen. There was a lesser accompanying advantage, namely, that a signalman would be enabled, if desired, to send or receive a wire message.

It would be as well to say right here that although a telegraph operator might easily read and send a flag signal, a signalman would require much wire practice to send or receive a wire message. The latter advantage is therefore little more than fanciful. The argument is founded, as I have said, upon the idea that every code is difficult to learn.

Now this is not true!

It is true, indeed too true, of the Morse, and while we were restricted to a "choice of evils" the Morse was perhaps the best, on account of the advantages claimed. A British officer, however, Lieut. Woburns, has devised a system so marvellously simple and excellent that the real wonder is that it has not been universally adopted by acclamation. After fifteen minutes study of this system, any person can, ten years after if you please, write out the code in from thirty seconds to a minute. Here is the system:

Let I.=right or dot, and V.=left or dash, and, for the alphabet, let us limit ourselves to four "wags," using the "front" as in the other codes.

Following then the Roman notation of a watch dial, with which we are all familiar, we have:

- | | |
|----------|----------|
| 1. I. | 5. V. |
| 2. II. | 6. VI. |
| 3. III. | 7. VII. |
| 4. IIII. | 8. VIII. |

9 being rejected because it would require five "wags."

So far, so good! But how shall we go on? If we could have a sign between the tens and the units, it would be plain sailing. Now we are limited (not counting front) to the two elements right and left.

If we examine the table above, we will notice that the V. is used only in 5, 6, 7, and 8, and is in each of these cases initial. We may therefore adopt the first V. not initial as the sign required; and, to make it here plainer, when fulfilling this function, we will indicate it by an italic. It corresponds exactly to the suffix 'ty'; thus:

VII.=seven; VIIv.=seventy. Continuing, then, we have:

- | | |
|-----------|-----------|
| 10. Iv. | 50. Vv. |
| 11. Ivi. | 51. VvI. |
| 12. IviI. | 52. VvII. |
| 15. IvV. | 55. VvV. |
| 16. IvVI. | 56. VvVI. |

- | | |
|-----------|-----------|
| 20. IIv. | 60. VIv. |
| 21. IIvi. | 61. VIvI. |
| 25. IIvV. | 65. VIvV. |

- | | |
|-----------|-----------|
| 30. IIIv. | 70. VIIv. |
|-----------|-----------|

And here our limitation to four wags stops us. There are here just twenty-six combinations, and, as luck has it, there are just twenty-six letters in the alphabet. We have now simply to jot down the letters in their order and the code is before us.

- | | |
|-------|--------|
| 1. a | 5. e |
| 2. b | 6. f |
| 3. c | 7. g |
| 4. d | 8. h |
| 10. i | 50. r |
| 11. j | 51. s |
| 12. k | 52. t |
| 15. l | 55. u |
| 16. m | 56. v |
| 20. n | 60. w |
| 21. o | 61. x |
| 25. p | 65. y |
| 30. q | 70. z. |

The Arabic numbers are the ones used in record-keeping.

In the use of cipher, no disks are necessary, A

cipher code is made by simply redistributing the letters among the numbers in any order desired. Each cipher code should be distinguished by a key number or word which might begin the message, or be otherwise indicated.

Cipher messages would come to the officer of the deck in this form:

51. 5. 20. 4.

1. 2. 21. 1. 52.

as all messages (except general code messages) should be written out in figures, and are sent and received as figures, requiring no knowledge of the alphabet on the part of the signalman in sending or receiving.

The advantages claimed are:

1. That each sign conveys to the eye or ear a direct meaning and does not require an effort of memory to attach a meaning thereto.

2. That the alphabet, as well as the numbers, running in the regular customary order that we have learned as children, can be acquired in half an hour, or can be readily read from a card.

3. That in case it has been forgotten, it can be deduced in from thirty seconds to a minute without the slightest effort of memory, even years later; and

4. That therefore it makes it possible to communicate at any time or place (where such signals could be used) quite independently of whether the code has been forgotten or not!! No other code in existence, that I know of, pretends to this miracle.

I ought to state before closing that Lieut. W. H. Nam's alphabet is not precisely as I have presented it. He introduces 13 and rejects 50. Why? I cannot tell, as it violates one of the principles on which the alphabet is built (limitation to four ways), and thus destroys one of its principal beauties (the power of being deduced after having been forgotten.)

The peculiar, symmetrical arrangement of the numbers is another innovation which, it is believed, will aid much in memorizing the alphabet.

Even should it not be deemed expedient to give up the Morse at present, the new system could be adopted as a "Booby Code," to be used when the other was not known or had been forgotten. Half an hour's explanation is sufficient to give any one the requisite knowledge forever.

In the case of two people who had forgotten the code, they would first deduce and write it out; and then proceed just as described for cipher messages; that is, write out the message in figures and send it, the other receiving and recording the figures, and then translating.

I would much like to hear the opinions of officers of the Army and Navy on this subject.

Very respectfully,

W. McCARTY LITTLE, Lieut., U. S. Navy.
UNIVERSITY CLUB, NEW YORK, April 7, 1890.

TWO STORIES OF GENERAL MILES.

(Templeton's Boston Letter in Hartford Courant.)

I HAD an experience with the new major-general of our Army in his youthful days which I may have told in print before, but which perhaps will interest some of your readers to hear at present. I was conducting a weekly newspaper early in the war in a city just outside of Boston, when a handsome youth came into my office one day and told me that he was engaged in helping to raise a company of soldiers for the war, and asked me to help him. He introduced himself as Nelson A. Miles; said he was a clerk in a crockery store in Boston; had two uncles who were going to aid in raising the company, and expected himself to be its second lieutenant. He did not know much about military matters, but thought he could learn. This company, largely through the aid of his uncles, one of whom was energetic and the other rich, soon was completed. Then he came to me in trouble. He said he had done so much toward getting up the company that he thought he should be first lieutenant instead of second. He had held this, and it had made trouble. He did not get the place, and the friends of the man that did get it were making it unpleasant for him. He did not quite know what to do, but concluded to go out to the war to make the best of the condition of affairs. But those men who thought the youthful soldier aspired to too much in asking to be more than second lieutenant of the company would not let him have it in peace. These were the inauspicious circumstances in which this splendid soldier friend went to battle. He had to procure an exchange to a stable position. From then the career he has since had begun. I saw Gen. Miles after the war was over in a scarcely less curious way, and as he probably now smiles about his projects of those days, if they have not gone out of his memory, perhaps it will do no harm to repeat them. He came to my office then and told me he did not know what to do. He asked my advice about going into politics for a career. His plan was to go to his paternal homestead, which was in Westminster in this state and there seek a nomination for Congress. I advised him strongly against it, telling him that William B. Washburn, who was then representing the district could not be beaten. Fortunately Gen. Miles took that view in the end himself. One of his uncles had no children and was worth considerably over a million of dollars. He was very proud of General Miles then and I have heard that he offered him his aid if he would leave the Army and go into business in Boston. Everyone about here expected that the general would be one of his principal heirs, but the decision of General Miles to remain in the Army seems to have offended the uncle. He died a few years since, leaving but a small sum to General Miles, who probably sacrificed hundreds of thousands of dollars by continuing in the career which has brought him such distinction.

FORT WINTHROP, MASS.

A BOSTON despatch says: Some visitors on Sunday, April 20, set fire to the grass, and about 4 A. M. Ord. Sergt. Roche and his wife, the only persons living on the island, were awakened by the blaze. The fire had gained considerable headway, and was approaching dangerously near the magazine. The sergeant and his wife battled with it alone for about four hours, and then the harbor police boat was sent and signalled, and the officers came to the rescue. The crew of the patrol set to work with buckets and mats, and were assisted by Sergt. Roche and his wife, both of whom were nearly exhausted but still did good work. All the force was centred in the vicinity of the magazine, and after an hour or more of beating with wet mats and throwing on buckets of water the immediate danger was overcome. It was a narrow escape for Boston and vicinity.

THE STATE TROOPS.

Correspondence on subjects appertaining to this department of the paper is always gladly received. The wishes of contributors as to the use of their names will be scrupulously regarded.

THE RICHMOND CELEBRATION.

QUOTING what we said on the subject of the proposed visit of the Seventh N. Y. to Richmond, the *Gazette of Alexandria, Va.*, says:

The gushers in Richmond invited the 7th Regt. of New York Volunteers to take part in the ceremonies incident to the unveiling of the Lee monument in their city next month. How that invitation was received may be judged from the following expression of the *ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL* of New York: "Senator Edmunds says the statute that prohibits ex-Confederates from holding commissions in the U. S. Army should stand, 'to show which side was right,' and all the other Northern people speak, if they do not think, as he does on this subject. Sensible Southern men know this and realize it, and therefore never gush, and consequently never put themselves in embarrassing, awkward, or disagreeable positions where sectional matters are concerned. Southern celebrations should be participated in only by Southern men. Northern men believe that success is the measure of merit; Southern men do not."

Northern men most certainly believe that what was meritorious in our great war was the success attending the effort to establish the proposition that this Union was one and indivisible. Nor do we understand that Southern soldiers dispute this proposition. Through the experiences of our great contest the sentiment of patriotism which was narrow and provincial has become broad and national, and it is not wise for those holding official relations to the State of New York to take part in any celebration where this principle is not sure to be recognized. Let the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick celebrate their unsuccessful struggles against the unity of the British Empire, and the Southerners their "Lost Cause," but such celebrations are family matters in which outsiders can only properly take part so far as they are willing to enter into the spirit of the occasion, and this necessity might place an organization like the Seventh Regiment in a compromising position.

This is all we had intended to say, and it is said with the fullest recognition of the character of Robert E. Lee. But the nation is not yet building a monument to him, and the dedication of such a monument should not be allowed to assume a national character through any strained and mistaken ideas of courtesy toward a great soldier and a noble gentleman who found himself on the wrong side of a national contest. The marriage of Miss Winnie Davis to the grandson of an old time abolitionist is one of those celebrations in which all may properly join, and if the appearance of Cappa's Band on the occasion was solicited we should be most heartily in favor of permitting its attendance. Whatever, in short, tends to keep alive and deepen the spirit of national unity we believe in; whatever is designed to glorify the proposition that this continent was designed to be the home of divided nationalities, we oppose.

DETAIL OF TROOPS, CAMP OF INSTRUCTION, NEW YORK, 1890.

THE troops will be sent to camp this season as follows:

June 28 to July 5, the 69th Regiment.

July 5 to July 12, the 9th Regiment.

July 12 to July 19, the 14th Regiment, and a battalion composed of the 4th, 18th, 36th and 39th Separate Cos., commanded by Lieut. Col. Alexis C. Smith, 23d Regiment.

July 19 to July 26, the 13th Regiment and Signal Corps of the 1st and 2d Brigades.

July 26 to Aug. 2, the 65th Regiment and a battalion composed of the 7th, 8th, 28th and 33d Separate Cos., commanded by Maj. Wallace A. Downs, 71st Regiment.

Aug. 2 to Aug. 9, the 10th, 15th, 19th and 31st Separate Cos., organized as a battalion, commanded by Capt. Wm. Haubennestel, 19th Separate Co.; the 14th, 16th, 23d and 24th Separate Cos., organized as a battalion, commanded by Capt. Arthur M. Murphy, 16th Separate Co.; the 32d, 37th, 44th and 46th Separate Cos., organized as a battalion, commanded by Captain Chas. W. Eddy, 32d Separate Co.

Aug. 9 to Aug. 16, the 2d, 34th, 41st and 45th Separate Cos., organized as a battalion, commanded by Capt. W. M. Kirby, 2d Separate Co.; the 20th, 21st, 26th and 30th Separate Cos., organized as a battalion, commanded by Capt. H. C. Rogers, 20th Separate Co.; the 13th, 27th, 42d and 43d Separate Cos., organized as a battalion, commanded by Capt. C. B. Gaskill, 42d Separate Co.

Twenty-second New York—Col. John T. Camp.

An election was held at First Brigade Headquarters, New York city, at 8 o'clock P. M., April 21, to fill the office of Lieut. Colonel in the 22d Regiment, which had become vacant by the transfer to the 12th Regt. of the former incumbent, George A. Miller.

General Fitzgerald presided. The result was: 27 ballots cast, 21 of which were for Major King and 6 for Capt. Hart.

At the previous election for this office, held last January, Capt. J. P. Leo was elected Lieut. Colonel, but owing to alleged irregularities in the nature of a dispute over a few seconds of time in reference to the polls not being open the full hour, the election was declared void and a new one ordered, with the result above noted. Capt. Leo on the evening of the last election distributed a letter among his

friends announcing his withdrawal in favor of Maj. King, so as to give that officer a unanimous election. It was generally understood, however, that Captain Hart declined to be a candidate a second time. Both factions assert that the six votes cast for Capt. Hart were cast by the opposition; at any rate, as Major King was elected Lieut. Colonel beyond any doubt, the few votes wasted are of no consequence. The men of Capt. Leo's company are jubilant that their popular commander is not going to leave them, and the men of Co. K are doubtless just as glad to retain Capt. Hart. Who will be Major? is the next question.

Seventh New York—Colonel D. Appleton.

THE grand promenade concert commemorative of the departure of the 7th Regt. for Washington, 1861, by the regimental band of 65 pieces under the leadership of Mr. C. A. Cappa, at the armory on the evening of April 18, 1890, was a great success. Besides the celebrated regimental band, a number of special artists and a grand chorus of 60 male voices also added to the attraction.

Bandmaster Cappa's latest composition, "Colonel Appleton's Grand March," was greeted with much applause. In the second number, the overture "Camp," the orchestration was excellent, and in the "Soldiers Chorus," and "Comrades, Touch the Elbow," (the song of the 9th company of the 7th,) there was a harmonious blending of voices. Mme. Blanche Stone Barton sang Rossini's "Inflammatus" with the support of the chorus, and received a hearty encore. The programme was concluded with Cappa's descriptive piece, "The Battle of Gettysburg."

Synopsis.—1. The Army Bivouac; 2. Five o'clock heard from the city; 3. Cavalry Reveille; 4. Infantry Reveille; 5. Bustle in camp; 6. The cannon is heard from the enemy; 7. Assembly of the Infantry and Cavalry; 8. Formation of the Army; 9. Departure of the Army to meet the enemy; 10. Passing review before the commander-in-chief; 11. Halt before the enemy; 12. Deploying, skirmishers; 13. The battle commences; 14. The suffering of the wounded is heard while the battle is in progress; 15. Charge of Cavalry; 16. The Infantry cheering the Cavalry; 17. Cease firing; 18. Halt; 19. Surrender of the enemy; 20. Prayer after the battle, Praise to the Lord; 21. Roll call and dressing of the wounded and burial of the dead; 22. Strike tents, homeward bound by railroad; 23. Arrival at the railroad station, rejoicing of the people, singing the great anthem "The Star Spangled Banner." The audience was large, fashionable and appreciative.

The Engineer Corps of the 7th Regiment dined at Delmonico's, on 5th avenue, on Monday evening, April 21. Addresses were made by General Viele, on "The History of the Corps," by Colonel Appleton, on "The 7th Regiment," by Captain Sawyer, on "The Army," by Pay Inspector Tolfree, on "The Navy," by Colonel Winchester, on "The Seventh's Trip to Washington in 1861." The third toast, "The President of the United States," was responded to by Medical Director Delavan Bloodgood, U. S. N. Dr. Bloodgood showed the position the President holds as the Constitutional Commander-in-Chief and said: "It is, therefore, fitting that an association of veterans should hold his person, his office and the powers delegated to him in uncommon regard, and should, however they may be divided in political sentiment, toast with brimming glasses and with loyal hearts and loud acclamations the President of the United States."

In sharpshooters' contest Saturday, April 19, at the armory gallery, the following were the winners: Corpl. G. L. Hoffman, H. won the match on 32, 35-67. Corpl. F. S. Kennedy, F. won first prize for best aggregate of three matches, and Corpl. G. L. Hoffman, H. second prize. Sergt. F. W. Budd, F. won the sharpshooter's medal, score, 31, 34-65. The last match of the season will be shot April 26 (this evening). A collation will follow.

Eighth New York—Col. Geo. D. Scott.

THE command assembled at their armory, Wednesday evening, April 23, to celebrate the 29th anniversary of the departure of the regiment for the war in 1861.

At 8.15 assembly was sounded, much time was consumed in equalizing the companies, thirty minutes later adjutant's call sounded, and the regiment in eight companies of 16 files formed line. Col. Scott took command and prepared them for review.

Col. John W. Avery, who commanded the 8th from 1844 to 1846 received the review. The band failed to start with the reviewing officer, and in one or two other instances showed lack of military training.

Immediately after the review the presentation of 18 bronze medals to war veterans was made, and bronze medals for long and faithful service presented the following: Sergt. L. Haubennestel, Co. I, 30 years; Capt. T. M. Young, B, 15 years; Sergt. Maj. B. Breen, 15 years; Sergt. St. Bearer Jas. Hearn, 15 years; Sergt. T. R. Murphy, I, 15 years; Pvt. Geo. H. Fielder, I, 15 years; Musician Henry Otis, H, 15 years; Chaplain Wesley R. Davis, 10 years; 1st Sergt. J. W. Morgan, B, 10 years; J. C. Hanson, C, 10 years; Q. M. Sergt. E. E. Conklin, E, 10 years; Corpl. W. C. Bevelles, B, 10 years.

Formation for battalion drill, 9.10; battalion formed and presented to Col. Scott, 9.30. The colonel opened the drill with manual of arms. To be critical the men showed lack of squad drill. In halting, when forming line to front, the company halts were ragged, and bringing the piece from a right shoulder to a carry the men slid the piece instead of observing the motions, and on two occasions one of the men let his gun fall to the floor. Of course many new men are in the ranks, and considering that the 8th have only been in their armory a short time, they are doing remarkably well. The battalion drill ended at 10.25. Another formation for dress parade was quickly executed, the same being received by Maj. Henry Chauncy. After parade was dismissed Col. Avery was introduced to the officers, and the military ceremonies ended at 10.45. Gen. Fitzgibbon and staff, Gen. Briggs and T. L. Watson, Col. Story, Lieut. McCarthy Little, U. S. N., Col. F. Feig of Texas, Maj. Hopper, Capt. Thurston, Burns and Wm. Kirby were among the interested spectators. Dancing followed until morning.

Ninth New York—Col. W. Seward, Jr.

ON Friday evening, April 18, Cos. F, C, I, E and D assembled at the armory for instruction in the School of the Battalion and the ceremony of dress parade. Line was formed for dress parade, companies parading actual strength. The third company came on the line in double rank, while the others were in single rank. The reason for this discrepancy we cannot imagine. In other respects the formation was good. After sounding off and opening ranks, the acting adjutant reported to Major Jappa, who received the parade. The manual was very good. After parade was dismissed line was again formed for battalion drill, the formation being six commands of twelve files. The formation would have been good but for the fact that the guide of the left centre company strolled so leisurely toward the line as to render it necessary for the company to mark time until he was posted, thereby delaying the entire left wing. The equalization was bad, the left centre company having but three men in the rear rank. Another formation was promptly ordered and this time a great improvement was shown. Col. Seward took command and proceeded to drill the battalion in the manual of arms, giving special attention to "carry" and "order," the result being gratifying to a marked degree. The rest of the drill was as good as could be expected of any regiment in quarters, so cramped as to preclude all possibility of rapid successive formations.

Twelfth New York—Colonel H. Dowd.

THE first competition for the "Riker Trophy," open to teams of five men each, five shots per man, at 300 and 500 yds., Rem. Mil., was shot at the armory rifle range on the evening of April 19, under the auspices of the regimental rifle club. Eight of the ten companies of the regiment were

represented, besides the F. S. and N. C. S., a very excellent beginning. The team from Co. B, Capt. C. S. Burns, won the match easily by 30 points, their aggregate score being 213 points out of a possible 250. Their nearest competitor was Co. F, Capt. W. H. Murphy, with 183 points. The aggregate score of each team in order of merit was as follows:

	200 Yds.	300 Yds.	Total.
Company B.....	105	108	213
Company F.....	90	93	183
Company C.....	87	94	181
Company H.....	89	90	179
F. S. and N. C. S.....	88	93	178
Company D.....	84	90	174
Company I.....	78	96	174
Company E.....	73	97	170

Co. B has long held the supremacy as the "shooting company," and seems likely to. It could have entered a second team equally as strong as the first, but chivalrously refrained from so doing. It is to be hoped other company team competitors will follow, and there seems no good reason why the shooting should not continue all summer.

April 21, 1890, was the 25th anniversary of the departure of this regiment for the war, and on the evening of the above date the occasion was celebrated at the armory by a battalion drill, ambulance corps exhibition and a dress parade. For the battalion drill Co. B, I, G, H, F and D were selected and equalized into 15 files front, and certainly the practical working drill given by this battalion, in which prompt execution and rapidity of formation was so manifest, it is safe to say has hardly been equalled before in the regiment, and ranks among the best armory drills, from a practical point of view, in the Guard. Every possible space was packed by a more than appreciative audience, and if ever the inadequacy of the seating capacity was manifest it was on this occasion. The formation was excellent, Adj. Jesup directing the command over to Col. Dowd, who at once gave the command "Forward, guide center." The men stepped off promptly, and from the beginning demonstrated that they intended to show the winter's work had been fraught with the highest results and for some 30 minutes were put through a vigorous drill in the School of the Battalion, and all the movements were perfectly executed, especially those in double time.

The manual was good, also company wheels. After the 30 minutes of hard work, the battalion was marched from the drill floor to prepare for dress parade. Meanwhile the ambulance corps, in command of Dr. N. H. Henry, and accompanied by a detachment of skirmishers in command of Lt. E. C. Smith, took possession of the floor. A field hospital was promptly improvised.

The exercises of the corps consisted of litter drill, exhibition in bandaging with Eschsch's bandage in cases of wounds and fractures, removal of wounded by improvised seats, controlling hemorrhage, improvising tourniquets; methods of carrying an unconscious person, skirmish drill with bugle; men wounded in the skirmish line, attended by ambulance corps; improvising splints in case of fractures; removing the wounded to the dressing station, etc.

It is needless to say that Surge Henry had his men in excellent shape, and in case of any emergency the Ambulance Corps of the 12th would be indispensable to the Service.

A great deal of amusement was afforded the spectators by the "double time" run of the "subjects." They would "get set" for a "hundred" and then drop dead or wounded. Some of the "subjects" acted splendidly, whilst others sat down and then pressed themselves for the supposed death. The skirmish exhibition by Lieut. Smith and his detachment in connection with the ambulance corps did good work. They used empty shells provided only with primers in the firings.

Dress parade followed, in which the entire regiment took part.

Lieut.-Col. Miller received same. The formation was excellent, as almost perfect, and as each company came to an "order arms" the admirers encouraged their favorites by vigorous applause. The parade dismissed, the civilians took possession of the drill floor and went through a dance programme of 13 numbers with evident enjoyment. The orders were very neat. We might suggest, for the benefit of future committees of arrangement, that it would be well in providing a place for members of the Press to have it located where the scribes can see something of what is going on. While it is the fashion in some quarters to write an account without witnessing it, still newspaper critics that are present and desire to write intelligently should be given the best vantage ground.

Seventy-first New York.—Col. Fred. Kopper.

THE closing drill of Co. "C" took place Friday, April 25. Captain A. T. Francis, in orders, congratulated the company upon its success. During the season the company has had 25 company drills, 6 battalion drills, and three parades; the average attendance being 75 and 3-5 per cent.; but for six members, this would have been naturally increased; two have been on furloughs and three portions of the season one was kept from drills by a long sickness; and three, by their constant absence, have proved themselves unworthy of being members of Co. C, and as soon as the marshal has finished with them, means will be taken to remove their names from the roll. The names of those who have been present at all roll calls are Captain A. T. Francis, 3d Lieut. Lloyd West Francis, 1st Sergt. Walter L. Royall, 2d Sergt. Noah Bonford, Privates Fred. Hoelzer, Henry Helms, Alex. L. Lane, Eugene M. Francis, Frank E. Kannair, Charles J. Bourke, Robert W. Thain, and Wm. A. Winter.

At the battalion drill ordered at the armory on April 21, Co. B being among the companies selected for this drill, the entire company with eight exceptions (the latter consisting of 3 officers, 2 non-coms., 1 private and 2 musicians,) were again conspicuous by their absence, still showing their dislike to being on duty under Capt. Belknap. In the captain competent to command the company or is he not? If he is, then let him promptly put an end to this seeming state of insubordination in his company, and have them attend to their duties properly, and take steps to compel them to do so. If Capt. Belknap can not control his men, he should at once resign, and make room for an officer that can enforce discipline and command respect.

Colonel Kopper has wisely decided to establish a regimental recruit class and in this connection has detailed Capt. A. W. Belknap, Co. B, as "recruit instructor," together with Lieut. E. B. Stone, Co. D, as an assistant. The class will meet every Thursday evening, beginning May 1, and continue until further orders. It was well to establish the class, but the assignment of Captain Belknap to it is dodging a difficulty which should be squarely met. Captain Belknap should be kept in active command of his company and if he shows himself incompetent for his duties there is a proper method of proceeding to secure a change of command. Until there is such a change every man of the company who neglects his duty should be made the subject of discipline. If there is any company of the National Guard whose members are not willing to do their duty under all circumstances, the sooner it is disbanded the better for the discipline of the force.

35th Separate Co., N. Y.—Capt. J. B. Holland.

THE inspection and muster of the 35th Sep. Co., of Ordensburg, N. Y., Capt. J. B. Holland, which took place on April 18, together with the reception which followed, will be long and pleasantly remembered. Col. T. H. McGrath was the inspecting officer, and among the audience were many of the city's elite. At the close of the inspection the company was formed for review and dress parade by Col. McGrath, Lieuts. Brown and Lucy acting as adjutants respectively. The members of the company are to be commended for their soldierly bearing, attention during the entire ceremony, and neat appearance. Dr. P. M. Wise, the eminent scientist, presented the marksmen's badges to the company, and briefly congratulated the company. The Hon. Daniel McGone next, on behalf of the many friends of Capt. Holland, presented the latter with a handsome sword. This was quite a surprise to the captain. After the reception, which took place about 9.30, dancing began. The ball and the whole

entertainment was pronounced by all a brilliant success. Many of the ladies were attired in the most costly dresses, which contrasted pleasantly with the white covering of the floor, presenting a magnificent picture.

SOME COMING EVENTS.

We have received notification of the following:
April 26.—Review of 2d N. Y., at armory.
April 30.—Competitive drill, 3d N. Y., at armory, Hoboken, N. J.
May 1.—Competitive drill, at armory of 47th N. Y., non-coms. of 14th and 47th Regiments.
May 13.—Athletic games 17th Separate Co., Flushing, N. Y., at armory.

SECOND NEW JERSEY—COL. E. A. STEVENS.

EVERYTHING is arranged for the competitive drill and reception which takes place at the regimental armory in the City Hall, Hoboken, on Wednesday evening, April 30, and the occasion promises to be a very interesting one. A large attendance is assured, among which will be many prominent military men and civilians. The judges and programme of drill selected by the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL we have every reason to believe will be very satisfactory to both the participants and the audience. The programme of movements to be executed are neatly printed in handy form, and will be issued to the commandant of each squad on the evening of the drill. The first event of the evening will be a promenade concert, between 8 and 9 o'clock, P. M. The competitive drill follows, after which there will be a social. The 2d N. J. are known to be generous hosts, and this affair is intended to eclipse all their previous efforts. Tickets admitting gentleman and lady are 50 cts.; extra lady's ticket, 25 cts.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

PENNSYLVANIA.

THE Second Brigade Board of Examination met in the 7th Avenue Hotel in Pittsburgh, Pa., on Friday evening, April 18. The make up of the board is General John A. Wyllie, Colonels Hawkins, Huliner, Krepps, Smith and Perchmont. This is in accordance with the Military Code, but as the code is considered very elastic by certain officers of this brigade, the commanding generals increased the number of members by the addition of an artillery and a troop captain. However, at this meeting, the board consisted of only Colonels Krepps of the 15th Regt., Smith of the 18th Regt., and Captain Hunt of Battery B, with Captain James Murdock, of the brigade staff, as the recorder. Where General Wyllie finds authority and precedent for the detail of these captains as members of the Brigade Board of Examination is a matter of conjecture to military men hereabouts. A board of this kind, of which one member was not even in uniform, attempting to inquire into the qualifications of applicants for commissions in the Pennsylvania National Guard was a farce, pure and simple.

There were thirty-one applicants ordered before it. Of this number the 15th Regiment furnished twelve, whose average time of examination was about three minutes each. The 15th Regiment furnished two, whose average time before it was about the same as the 18th Regiment. A little longer time was expended on the balance of the applicants, who were from the 5th, 10th and 16th Regiments. Lieut. Joseph Jackson, of Co. G, 14th Regiment, who it will be remembered was the occasion for considerable newspaper notoriety at Johnstown, was an applicant before this Board for a captain's commission. A half hour or more was spent in his examination, and it is stated on what is considered good authority that he will not be recommended for the commission. However, under a recent decision of the Adjutant General, Jackson will still retain his present rank of 1st lieutenant, and the officers of his regiment who wish to get rid of him will now have recourse to a Court-martial trial of him, or take some other method than the Examination Board of the 2d Brigade. The questions, where any questions were asked applicants, were very simple. The following will give an idea of the brilliancy of the Board, and were really an insult to the intelligence of the candidates: If twelve ounces of meat will ration one man one day, how many pounds of meat will ration a company of sixty men one day? What great rivers flow through Pennsylvania? Describe its boundaries, etc. This was about the drift of the questions asked, and they were put in a rambling manner. The methods of this Board have been severely criticised by officers who are competent to do so.

The annual inspection of the various companies of the 1st Regiment, Col. W. P. Bowman, which took place last week, is considered the best the regiment ever underwent. The excellent appearance of the companies and their knowledge of drill, care of uniforms, etc., was very satisfactory. The following is the inspection return:

	Absent.	Present.	Mea.	Agg.
Field and Staff.....	2	9	60	14
Company A.....	3	3	51	54
Company B.....	3	3	51	54
Company C.....	7	3	39	42
Company D.....	8	3	43	46
Company E.....	5	3	35	38
Company F.....	4	3	47	50
Company G.....	9	3	46	49
Company H.....	2	3	54	56
Company I.....	5	3	46	49
Company K.....	5	3	46	49
Aggregate.....	49	39	461	520

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Adjutant-General A. D. Ayling, in orders, announces that the 1st Brigade, N. H. N. G., will go into camp at the State camp-ground, Concord, June 31, for six days. Brig.-Gen. J. N. Patterson, commanding brigade, is charged with the arrangement for transportation of his command. The 1st Battery and Troop A Cavalry, will march to the camp-ground. Brig.-Gen. Elbert Whier, inspector-general, will inspect the troops at the encampment and report the result of his observations in detail. The enlistment of unattached and undrilled men between May 1 next and the date of encampment is forbidden.

VARIOUS.

Lieut.-Col.-elect J. G. Eddy, of the 47th N. Y., passed the Brigade examining board on April 21.

We have received from Maj.-Gen. Samuel Dalton, Adjutant-General of Massachusetts, a bound copy of his annual report for the year ending Dec. 31, 1889, previously referred to in these columns.

Colonel Wm. A. Boykin, 5th Maryland, of Baltimore, has visited Richmond to perfect arrangements for the visit of his command to that city next month where they go to participate in the unveiling of the monument to General Robert E. Lee. The officers and men intend to use every endeavor to make a fine appearance and to keep up the reputation of the regiment. Col. Boykin has issued orders to the commandants of companies to instruct their men carefully in the manual and marching movements.

The closing drill and reception of Co. B, 23d N. Y., which took place at the regimental armory on Wednesday evening, April 23, brought a large and fashionable audience, who were more than usually interested in their soldier friends and relatives. A company drill, in command of Capt. Candee, opened the exercises of the evening, and the various evolutions were most perfectly executed and fully appreciated by the audience, who evidently realized an exceptionally good drill where they saw one. After the drill there was dancing, which was highly enjoyed, and company drill season brought to a fitting close.

The annual reunion of the veterans of the 2d Regiment, N. Y. (2d N. Y. V., N. Y. S. M.), will be held at Maenochor Hall, 203 East 56th street, N. Y., on Wednesday evening, May 21, 1890.

We are indebted to Brig.-Gen. E. Dyer, Jr., Adjutant-General of Rhode Island, for a copy of the annual military reports of the State for the year 1889.

The sixth and last of a series of monthly receptions by the officers of the 1st Brigade, L. N. G., was given at the new Brigade Headquarters of the 3d Regiment Armory, Calais, Ill., April 15. What will in the future be the official home of Gen. Fitz Simons and Staff was dedicated by a full representation of the officers of the 1st, 2d, 3d, and 4th Regiments and Tobey's Battery, which constitute the 1st Brigade of the State National Guard. The officers of the different regiments composing the brigade have not before had any opportunity for meeting and becoming acquainted with each other except as they met by chance in camp or on occasions where they have been called together on duty. The result of these meetings has been to make all feel that they belong to one family, of which Gen. Fitz Simons is the head.

A net gain of twenty-four men for the past quarter is reported in the ranks of the 47th N. Y., Col. Edward F. Gaylor. During the three months ending March 31 the enlistments aggregated sixty-two men, while thirty-eight men were discharged during the same time.

In reply to a request for his opinion as to organizing a Naval Reserve Battalion in the District of Columbia, Secretary Tracy states, that the Department cannot see that such a battalion is necessary, or that it would result in any material benefit, or prove a probable or useful adjunct to our present naval organization.

The following are announced as the figures of merit of each organization of the Connecticut National Guard for the month of March, based on the drill reports for the month: 1st Regt., 88.64; 2d Regt., 90; 3d Regt., 88.30; 4th Regt., 88.90; Separate companies, 1st, 75.64; 2d, 86.97; Battery A, 81.77.

Colonel J. B. Doherty, has established schools of instruction for all the officers of the 2d Regiment. Also, he has issued to the officers copies of "Gen. Brownell's Street Riot Tactics" and the regiment is now beginning to drill them. The standing of the regiment for March was the highest ever attained by a regiment or battalion in this state, 96. The Machine Gun Platoon and the Signal Corps both scored 100, and Co. D, of New Haven, leads the brigade with 99.

In the death of Louis Haubenneel, which occurred at Poughkeepsie, April 11, the National Guard of New York loses one of its most steadfast friends and earliest promoters. Mr. Haubenneel was born in 1810 at Saverne, in Alsace, France, and had reached his 80th year. His ancestors came to this country with the Marquis de Lafayette and under him did active service in the Revolutionary Forces. Mr. Haubenneel came to New York in 1828 and under a law, then existing, became a citizen in three years. In 1831, under the old militia law, he was summoned for annual training to report to General, afterwards Governor, Tompkins, at Bleecker street. The fantastical arms and equipments of the militia of the day ill-suited his ideas of drill and discipline, and with several other compatriots, the first company of Jefferson Guards were organized and became the nucleus of the 5th Regiment. In 1833 the German element withdrew from the first company and formed the second by a regiment of Jefferson Guards, and left the first company composed essentially of natives of Alsace and Lorraine. After about 12 years' service, Mr. Haubenneel received an honorable discharge and moved to Poughkeepsie, where he conducted the boot and shoe business until the time of his death. He left five sons, all of whom have been or are now connected with the National Guard of the State. His memory was very bright and retentive, and many scenes of the sack brutality to French prisoners in Alsace were described by him. He was a thorough Frenchman, and despised German rule in Alsace and Lorraine. He died respected by the whole community.

The strength of the different organizations comprising the 1st N. Y. Brigade, for the quarter ending March 31, 1890, is as follows:

	Previous Quarter.
Brigade Staff.....	13
7th Regiment.....	1035
8th Regiment.....	528
9th Regiment.....	528
12th Regiment.....	528
22d Regiment.....	506
60th Regiment.....	975
71st Regiment.....	627
1st Battery.....	104
2d Battery.....	98
Troop A.....	105
Signal Corps.....	27
Total.....	5,544

The notable increase is in the 8th, 71st and 60th Regiments.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

C. O. P.—Send your request through the proper military channels, otherwise much time may be lost.

R. R.—You will find the full text of the bill concerning discharge by purchase in JOURNAL of March 23, 1890, page 576.

G. A. C.—In further answer the U. S. Army Pastor for January, 1888, contained an article on "The English Army, its Composition and Discipline."

H. M. D.—See editorial remarks in JOURNAL of April 12, p. 622, concerning the results which would follow the increase of our artillery to seven regiments. Lateral promotion has not yet been established by law, and the passage of such a measure seems doubtful.

Arizona asks: If the bill giving N. C. O. certificates of merit becomes a law, do the N. C. O.'s who now have medals of honor get a certificate of merit in lieu of them? Ans.—No. The object of the bill is to put non-commissioned officers in the same status as enlisted men in regard to the issue of certificates of merit.

Hartford, Conn., writes: I heard this order given by Lieut. Patten of the U. S. Army, "Right Forward, Four Right, Right Shoulder Arms, March." He quoted General Upton as using this order at West Point. Is this a correct order? Ans.—Such a command is not tactical. The word march should follow the Right Forward, Four Right.

Inquirer asks: 1. Do chaplains in the militia wear uniforms? Ans.—Yes.

2. How are post libraries to secure books, etc., and who should select the reading matter for post reading rooms? Ans.—See Article 36, Army Regulations, 1890, par. 311 to 315 inclusive.

Apologies to our answer to Growler last week a correspondent says, "probably another reason the officer is being lectured is because he has presumed to fix a new eye on the right hand sword. It is on the right (wrong) side." Our attention was called to this at the time we wrote, but we did not wish to multiply occasions for offence against this unhappy officer. He is the creation of an advertiser's enterprise and not of the Army Regulations.

Reader, 8d Regiment, Norwich, Conn., asks the latest decision in "Secure Arms." Tactics reads: advance the piece slightly with the right hand, the barrel turning to the right. The decision of Nov. 4, '85, reads: In "Secure Arms," the toe of the piece turns to the left. Now, what I want to know is this: Does the piece turn different than what it used to be before the said decision, or is it a different way of explaining? Your answer will settle a dis-

pute. **Ans.**—The movement of the piece is exactly the same, as you will find by following the directions of par. 88.

R.—If you will furnish the numbers of the circulars you desire we can send you them.

W. J. F., Tacoma, Washington, asks: When the men are at "rest on arms," and the command carry is given, do the men raise the head at carry or arms? **Ans.**—At the command "carry."

1st Mass., Fall River, writes: In loading and firing by the numbers, after the first "fire," by what commands or counts are the pieces brought to "ready"? **Ans.**—Squad or company, ready, par. 94, tactics.

R. D. asks: When commanders are leaving their vessels, they disrate all persons whom they have rated, does that include apprentices whom they have rated? **Ans.**—Yes, if they are petty officers.

W. N. W., Matanzas, Fla., asks: Having an honorable discharge from the 7th Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., can I be called upon for jury duty in the State of Florida, which is at present my voting State and home? **Ans.**—Service in the National Guard, S. N. Y., does not confer privileges in other States.

Millish, 13th Regiment, Pa., Scranton, writes: I find in "Kennon's Guard Duty," references made to a "rifle salute" and "sergeant's salute." Not having the revised tactics as yet we have no knowledge of a "rifle salute." How is it executed and is there any changes in the "sergeant's salute"? **Ans.**—The "sergeant's" salute and "rifle" salute are identical. The "rifle" salute is mentioned in the paragraphs which refer to mounted and dismounted troops, where the sabre, carbine or rifle may be in the hands of the sentinel.

Edgecombe Guards, Tarborough, N. C., writes: The recruit being at an aim, the command "Recover, Fire, Arms," is given. The command fire is supposed to be an error of the instructor. Question: What should the recruit do; execute "Recover Arms," or should he still stand at "Recover." If the latter, what command can be given to bring the piece from the first motion of "Recover Arms"? **Ans.**—As the word "Fire" was simply an improvisation thoughtlessly used by the instructor, the recruit should have executed "Recover Arms."

W. J. F., Tacoma, Washington, asks: In fire kneeling and lying down, are the pieces reloaded before rising. **Ans.**—The command "Cease Firing" should precede the command "Rise," at "Cease Firing" the pieces are reloaded.

#2 Reverse and rest on arms, for "palm to the front, thumb pointing down," should it read, "back of the hand to the front," in returning from the two positions. **Ans.**—The wording of the tactics in both cases calls for the "back of the hand," par. 89 and 91.

O. C.—You stand 90 on Ordnance Sergeant list and 14 on Commissary Sergeant list.

F. B. H. asks: Referring to bill recently passed the House to amend the retirement law for enlisted men, will service as a commissioned officer count? **Ans.**—Yes.

W. S. L., Baltimore, Md., writes: Company marching at right shoulder and the guide is changed, does he bring his gun to a carry. **Ans.**—Yes, except during a wheel.

Pontiac asks: Will bill, H. R. 8394, be a like benefit to appointed men of the Navy, petty officers and others, for retirement? **Ans.**—No. It applies to Army and Marine Corps only.

A. S. H., Co. "C," 3d Regiment, Conn., writes: Please decide for us whether in the "secure arms" the piece makes a complete revolution or not. **Ans.**—It does not. See par. 88, tactics.

C. E. B.—The "Elements of Geography, U. S. History, Arithmetic, English Grammar and Algebra, and Trigonometry," prepared by Col. H. C. Symonds and for sale by D. E. Van Nostrand Co., New York City, would, we think, suit your purpose.

Enquirer.—1. An alien to be admitted to citizenship must declare on oath before a Court of Record, two years at least prior to admission, that it is his intention to become a citizen of the United States.

2. It must be made to appear, to the satisfaction of the court which admits the applicant, that he has resided within the United States five years at least, and within the State or Territory one year at least. But any alien of 21 years and upwards who has been honorably discharged from the Army may be admitted to citizenship on his petition without any previous declaration of intention, and shall not be required to prove more than one year's residence within the United States previous to his application. Some of the Judges of State Courts have held that this does not include the Navy, and a bill is now before Congress to cure this defect.

We answer "Enquirer" then thus: A soldier holding an honorable discharge may get out his citizenship papers without the usual declaration of intention, and will be required to prove only one year's residence, instead of the customary five. It is less certain with regard to a marine, for it has been held (2 Sawyer, 200) that the clause thus admitting soldiers does not apply to marines. It is probable, however, that the Marine Corps would be held by the Supreme Court to be included.

A person going from Baltimore to New York cannot take out naturalization papers until he shall have resided one year in the latter city or State.

RECRUITING AT JEFFERSON BARRACKS.

The St. Louis (Mo.) *Republican* says:

"Col. Bernard, commandant at Jefferson Bks., has been called secretly to consult with the Adjutant-General and other officials about the workings of the new reforms which have been instituted in the Army of late. Some of these reforms are making most serious inroads into the recruiting service, and one in particular seems likely to shut the supply of soldiers off at the very source. This one is an order issued four weeks ago, directing that any recruit, after he had been in three months, and until he had served seven, could apply for a discharge, state truthfully the reasons of his disaffection and get an honorable dismissal.

"The result was astonishing. From three to four availed themselves of this at Jefferson Bks. daily, and Army orders have been teeming with discharges from that place. Those applying, too, have been the flower of the soldiery. They are the young men, and include those of the best character and those who are more or less educated; just what the Government wants to keep—at \$13 a month. These young men have generally been attracted by the martial spirit, which in England, for instance, is aroused by a recruiting sergeant, who, with his ribbons and gaudy trappings, marches around the streets, and with a drummer and fife awakes the echoes and catches the young. In this country, however, the military catches its victims merely by advertisements, which promise ideal prospects of a commission, etc. The young enthusiast who bites finds out suddenly that he must encounter treatment and associations which are degrading in the extreme to a man of any refinement, and he used to 'skip' about that time. Now he gladly embraces the Government's proposition for a discharge on application.

"But no matter how wide the Government opens the gates, the 'bum' doesn't go. He can do nothing else but 'soldier,' and he sticks to it until kicked out. No invitation reaches him. He has been given to understand that if he wanted to desert, no search would be instituted for him, but he speaks of the oath he has taken to serve five years and he proposes to honor it. He does.

"The plan of letting everybody out who wanted to go originated with Col. Bernard. He is a very consistent Christian, a gentleman and a soldier. He won his spurs on the field in the late unpleasant-

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ness, by one hard fought victory after another, from a private's position. The result is that he knows pretty well what a soldier wants, and says he would rather have a dozen satisfied men than a regiment that was not. He proposes to stop desertion by letting soldiers in and out when they want to go, and this post, which showed more desertions than any other in the country up to the time he came, has shown none since. But the authorities are getting scared, and they have called Col. Bernard to consultation, though it is given out that he has gone on private business to return this week. He will stand up for his "open gate system," and will no doubt win."

ORDNANCE NOTES.

The *United Service Gazette* says: "The year past will be remarkable, also, in that it the first murmurs against the present high velocity field guns began to make themselves openly heard. There is no concealing the fact that the 12-pounder shrapnel has not by any means realized the anticipations that were formed of it. It has been proved, moreover, during the past 12 months, by the very best authority, namely, the Commandant of the School of Gunnery, that the high velocity of the 12-pounder is not only not necessary, but is positively detrimental to its effects with shrapnel. That it was intensely detrimental to the carriage and service of the gun, owing to the enormous recoil engendered, has been recognized all along, but it was a revelation to most people to learn that it tended to defeat the very object with which it was introduced." What is here stated has been well known for a long time in about every service except the English and our own. It can readily be demonstrated theoretically, as it has been practically done upon the practice grounds and in war, times without number. The Germans know something as to this matter. For their guns the velocities are 1,525, 1,456 and 1,443 f. s., respectively, while for the English it is 1,711, and for our own, 1,688. The French even were content with 1,608, 1,492 and 1,453, with which they can slightly outrange the German—at the sacrifice of more valuable qualities, however. The Russian material is the latest in design, with velocities of 1,350, 1,450 and 1,200 f. s. Any of these ratios know quite as well from practical experience what is required, as do either the English, or our Ordnance Department.

The Ordnance and Fortification Board has allotted \$55,000, as stated last week, for an eight inch Haskell high power multicharge gun. The sum of \$28,000 had previously been allotted the Haskell Co. for a six inch dynamite multicharge gun, and a request was made for an additional sum of \$55,000 for a high power gun. The Board, however, declined to make both allotments, but increased the first amount to \$55,000. The company has accordingly decided to build the dynamite gun at their own expense and utilize the amount allotted by the Government for the large high power gun. Since the failure of the last multicharge gun the inventor claims to have made a number of important improvements, particularly in the pocket arrangements, which will insure the safety of the gun and largely increase its penetrating force.

The question of Krupp guns or guns of Belgian manufacture has been, and still is, agitating military and commercial circles in Belgium, and the *Belgique Militaire* now announces that quite recently, in a comparative trial at Beverloo as to the respective merits of a 15 cm. mortar, from the Royal gun foundry and one from the Essen works, the latter showed "une infériorité notoire."

Military Order of the Loyal Legion.

The annual meeting of the Nebraska Commandery will take place at the Millard Hotel, Omaha, May 7.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Charles Scribner's Sons issue another treasure for the children in a gaily bound and prettily illustrated edition of *Saint Elizabeth and other Stories*—four in all—by Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett. It will take its place on juvenile shelves by the side and in fitting company with Fauntleroy and Sarah Crewe.

M. Henri Charles-Lavauzelle publishes four additional numbers of the very handy and pretty "Petite Bibliothèque de l'Armée Française." These little red and gold pocket volumes are: "La Marine et les Colonies de l'Allemagne," "Historique du 78ème Régiment d'Infanterie de Ligne," and "Loi du 15 Juillet 1889 sur le Recrutement de l'Armée." The work upon Germany is in two volumes. M. Lavauzelle also sends us three equally convenient little blue books upon the "Instructions Intérieures des Jeunes Soldats de l'Artillerie," "Instruction Théorique du Soldat, par G. Le Grand," and "Conseils aux Sous-Officiers et Caporaux, par A. B. Faure." Besides these, published by the same military editor, we have Colonel Villot's response to Colonel Stoffel upon the subject of "L'Alliance Russe."

From L. Bandolet et Cie we receive a volume entitled "Aide-Mémoire de l'Officier de Marine, 1890," by Ed. Durassier. The purpose of this is to furnish to those interested in naval matters the means of following, step by step, year by year, the record of what has been accomplished by the navies of England, France, Germany, and the rest of the naval powers. It is a handy volume of 600 pages, and includes a list of the French naval personnel: Two admirals, 46 vice-admirals, 33 contre-amirals, 107 capitaines de vaisseau, 215 capitaines de frégate, 749 lieutenants de vaisseau, 451 enseignes de vaisseau, 223 aspirants de 1re classe, 86 aspirants de 2d classe, and 152 élèves.

The National Publishing and Printing Co. of Milwaukee, Wis., have issued a second edition of *Handy Lists of Technical Literature*, part II., containing the names of the authors and the titles of works, printed in English, from 1880 to 1888, inclusive, on military and naval science, rowing, sailing, yachting, boat, ship and yacht building; ammunition, arms, tactics and war; together with a supplementary list of non-technical books, illustrating soldier and sailor life, battles, etc., and a list of periodicals and annuals in these branches. It is, we believe, the first attempt in this country towards a bibliography of military and naval science, and has been compiled by H. E. Haferkamp and Paul Reise. The "Handy Lists" are not claimed to be a complete record of the books published in the branches represented, but only aim at supplying a ready list for ascertaining the publications on a given technical subject, that are readily obtainable. The prices are: in paper, \$1.25; cloth, \$1.50.

In an article on "Subsidies and Shipping," in *Lippincott's* for May, Henry W. Raymond makes a powerful plea for subsidies for our merchant marine. Mr. Raymond points out that all nations who are leaders in commerce grant subsidies to their shipping, and argues that in order to compete successfully with foreign nations we must adopt their methods.

The Number V. of the publication of The Alumni Association of the Revenue Marine Service is a paper entitled "Exercise for the 3-inch B. L. Rifle (Crew of six men and a powderman). Adapted for Revenue Cutters from the 'Navy Ordnance Instructions.'" Contributed by Lieut. Wm. E. Reynolds, U. S. Revenue Marine.

No. 1, Vol. I., of the *Jefferson Barracks Vidette*, a paper "devoted to the interests of the enlisted men of the Mounted Service, U. S. Army," made its appearance last week. The editors are Messrs. Lochner and Merry; treasurer, Lieut. George H. Sands, and secretary, John Torbet.

The Magnolia Anti-Friction Metal Co., of 74

Courtlandt street, New York City, have issued in neat form a short romance entitled *Luzilla*, which they send to any one who sends 3 cents for postage.

Gale and Polden, Brompton Works, Chatham, Eng., publish "The Story of Waterloo—A Popular Account of the Campaign of 1815." By Major H. D. Hutchinson, Bengal Staff Corps.

The Michigan Commandery's War Paper No. 14 is "Reminiscences of an Artillery Officer." By A. F. R. Arndt, Major 1st Michigan Light Artillery.

We are in receipt of the "Third Annual Report of the Inter-State Commerce Commission, December 1, 1889."

REFORM OF THE SPANISH NAVY.

The Madrid correspondent of the London *Daily News* telegraphs: "Five years ago the Spanish Parliament voted 9,000,000 sterling for increasing the naval armaments and to build by degrees a new fleet of cruisers, torpedo vessels, and fast gunboats in the royal arsenals and in foreign and native yards. In execution of this project the new Minister of Marine, Admiral Montojo, has decided to reorganize the naval forces at home and in the colonies. An evolutionary squadron composed of one large iron-clad, five new cruisers, two gunboats and several torpedo vessels, will be permanently in commission at home. The squadrons attached to the West India and Philippine Islands, largely reinforced, will each in future be under the orders of a Vice Admiral. The Minister of Marine also proposes to improve the colonial fortifications and the defences of ports and arsenals at home at a cost of several million pesetas annually."

FOREIGN ITEMS.

The combined manœuvres of the German fleet and the Ninth Army Corps, in the presence of the Emperor, lasts three days and represents a landing from the island of Alsens.

GENERAL VON CAPRIVI, the new German Chancellor, never has a pipe out of his mouth when he is awake, except during his meals, and he drinks beer by the gallon. He is a man of considerable ability and most deliberate in all his proceedings. He always meditates for a minute or two before answering even the most trifling question.

Writing in a French naval paper on "Monster Ironclads," M. Weyl is of opinion that so much progress has been made of late in the construction of artillery that we may very well be satisfied with guns of much smaller weight and calibre than those at present mounted in our biggest ships. The heavier the gun the greater must be the displacement of the ship that carries it. In the French Navy, now that it has been decided to adopt turrets in future, and not barbettes, the advantages of diminished calibre are enormous. The length of a gun being a function of its calibre, the greater is this latter the longer must the gun be, the more bulky becomes the turret, and the heavier the plating that protects it. "Avoies gros calibres, les grands déplacements." And the French have no need of enormous ships for the sake of carrying a huge supply of fuel. They are not like the English. Their naval fighting-ground is limited to the Mediterranean and to the seas that wash their Northern and Western coasts. It is improbable that the exigencies of war will ever call upon their ships to cross the Atlantic.

"Come, General," said Miss Rosebud, "tell us the story of your achievements in the field. I do so love to hear you talk of yourself."

"And my reward?" asked the veteran.

"A kiss," returned the girl.

"Well," ejaculated the green-eyed civilian, who was calling, "that is a case of giving a kiss for a blow."—Puck.

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JOHN F. FINERTY, War Correspondent for the Chicago "Times" on the Indian frontier, a now published. It is an octavo of 460 pages, with frontispiece, "Custer's Last Rally," Map of the Seat of the great Sioux War, and Portraits, splendidly executed of leading Generals, Battalion Commanders and Indian Chiefs. It deals, in stirring narrative style, with the Campaigns of Generals Crook, Terry, Custer, Miles, Merritt, Gibbon, etc., from 1876 to 1880.

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ARMY BUILDING, Whitehall St., New York City, April 24, 1890.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received here until 12 o'clock, M., May 28, 1890, and then opened, for supplying and delivering fuel, forage and straw required at New York City, Willets Point and David's Island, N. Y. H., and Sandy Hook, N. J., during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1891. Full information will be furnished by this office on application. Preference will be given to articles of domestic production, conditions of quality and price (including in the price of foreign productions the duty thereon) being equal. The U. S. reserves the right to reject any or all proposals. Envelopes containing proposals should be marked "Proposals for Fuel, Forage, and Straw," and addressed to H. N. BATCHELDER, Deputy Quartermaster Genl., U. S. A.

NAVAL DISCIPLINE.

It was a rough and blust'ring day upon the wild Atlantic. Where rolled as if by demons manned, a man-o'-war, the *Antic*. So slippery were her slanting decks that Bolt, the quarter-master, With both hands to the taff-rail clung to guard against disaster. A sentry at the life-buoy stood, or, to be truthful, staggered. His post was not a sinecure—his face was blanched and haggard. Now all at once the vessel gave a fearful lurch to leeward, And as she righted Bolt observed the sentry floating seaward. "Man overboard!" he hoarsely cried. "Heave to," the skipper shouted. Then—"Man the life-boat! Lower away, and be d—d quick about it." He was a man of sense and nerve and not an atom flurried. But coolly bit a chew of plug as to the poop he hurried. Meanwhile, on Tethys' heaving breast our hero had been carried. And held by her in close embrace—although the jade was married—"Till tiring of his struggles wild, the flirt, impatient, spurned him. Then Neptune seized him in his arms and to the ship returned him. Back to the very spot he'd left the mighty sea-god bore him. And when the skipper reached the poop the sentry stood before him. Poor wight, although half dead with fear, he managed to suppress it. And no persuasion afterwards could urge him to confess it. He raised his hand in grave salute and said, "Returned aboard, sir." The skipper, nearly choked with rage, cried, "Not another word, sir." "What mean ye, sir, by leaving thus the ship without permission?" "Am making of yourself this most disgraceful exhibition? What! Quit your post before you have been properly relieved, sir." Such flagrant breach of discipline can scarcely be conceived, sir. Ho! Master-at-arms, take him below. In double irons confine him. And may the devil and hisimps to sheol's depths consign him.

DUNCAN B. FOX, NORFOLK, VA.

COURT OF CLAIMS.

Charles P. Howell vs. The United States.

In this case it was urged by the Attorney-General's assistant that the third and fourth five years, under the act of 1885, began to run in claimant's case from the date of his commission, because, as insisted, it was then that he first actually took rank as a passed assistant engineer.

The Court decided on the contrary, as follows:

An officer takes rank in his grade from the time the law entitles him to do so, and not necessarily from the time he is actually commissioned, when the dates are different. The claimant became entitled to promotion on the 23d of September, 1872, and when subsequently examined, found qual-

ified and promoted, he took rank from that date by virtue of the statute, section 1562 of the Revised Statutes has special reference to the rate of pay to be calculated under section 1552, and the act of 1885, after making provision for higher rate of pay for two additional periods of length of service of five years each, expressly enacts that "section 1556 of the Revised Statutes is hereby amended accordingly." When a statute is thus amended all provisions of law applicable to the original act are attached to the amendatory act as though they were incorporated therein unless a different construction is clearly indicated by the language of the later act, which is not so in the present case.

The provisions of section 1562, taken from the act of 1870, July 15, chapter 295, section 7 (16 Stat. L., 333), were enacted to relieve officers absent on duty when the time arrived for their promotion on examination from the manifest injustice of keeping them out of the pecuniary and other benefits of promotion until such time as the exigencies or conveniences of the service admitted of their examination. The period of delay is often long, and during the delay other officers who entered the Navy at later dates, more favorably stationed, are examined, and but for the provisions of section 1562 would take rank above and receive higher pay than their less fortunate fellow officers of longer service.

In the present case the examination did not take place until more than four years after the claimant became entitled to promotion. If the construction contended for on the part of the defendants be adopted, the benefits of the act of 1885 are to be withheld from him, while allowed to many officers of the Engineer Corps who, having entered the Navy at a later date than he did, were promptly examined during the four years of delay to which he was subjected. In our opinion Congress never intended such a result of the act of 1885, and that neither the letter nor the spirit of the act requires such construction. The claimant will have judgment for the longevity pay refused him by the accounting officers down to June 30, 1888, \$381.25.

PATENTS FOR MILITARY INVENTIONS.

A SELECTED list of patents reported especially for the U. S. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL by G. A. Snow and Co., Patent Attorneys, opposite Patent Office, Washington, D.C., all bearing date of April 15:

Breechloading cannon, S. Seabury, U. S. Navy. Gun-carriage, J. B. Canet, Paris, France. Submarine-gun, F. V. Lasseo, Brooklyn, N. Y. Apparatus for operating heavy ordnance, T. Nordenfeldt, Westminster, Eng. Pilot shell and centering ring for submarine projectiles, F. V. Lasseo, Brooklyn, N. Y. Apparatus for hoisting and lowering ships' boats, G. Peirce, Newport, R. I. Tableware for ships, F. Ezell, Selma, Ala. Torpedo and torpedo detonator, H. A. Callahan, Bradford, Pa.

CATARRH.

CATARRHAL DEAFNESS—HAY FEVER.

A NEW HOME TREATMENT.

SUFFERERS are not generally aware that these diseases are contagious, or that they are due to the presence of living parasites in the lining membrane of the nose and eustachian tubes. Microscopic research, however, has proved this to be a fact, and the result of this discovery is that a simple remedy has been formulated whereby catarrh, catarrhal deafness and hay fever are permanently cured in from one

to three simple applications made at home by the patient once in two weeks.

N. B.—This treatment is not a snuff or an ointment; both have been discarded by reputable physicians as injurious. A pamphlet explaining this new treatment is sent free on receipt of stamp to pay postage, by A. H. Dixon and Son, 337 and 339 West King Street, Toronto, Canada.—*Christian Advocate*.

Sufferers from Catarrhal troubles should carefully read the above.

HANG out your banners on the outward walls. The cry is "still they come" for "Tansil's Punch," America's finest Cigar.

ANGOSTURA BITTERS are the best remedy for removing indigestion. Ask your druggist for the genuine, prepared by Dr. J. G. B. Siegert & Sons.

BEECHAM'S PILLS act like magic on a weak stomach.

PEAR'S Soap is the most elegant toilet adjunct.

BIRTHS.

KAMMERLING.—At 6 Broomhill Avenue, Glasgow, Scotland, April 11, to the wife of Assistant Engineer Gustave Kammerling, U. S. Navy, a son.

WOOD.—At St. Louis, Mo., April 15, 1890, to the wife of Lieutenant Moses Lindley Wood, U. S. Navy, a son.

MARRIED.

COIT-CUSHMAN.—In Buffalo, N. Y., April 7, at St. Paul's Cathedral, by the Rev. Henry A. Adams, Mr. JOHN TOWNSEND COIT and Miss MARY STEWART CUSHMAN, daughter of the late Commander Charles H. Cushman, U. S. Navy.

DIED.

FRIER.—At St. Luke's Hospital, St. Louis, Mo., April 18, MARY LEE, wife of Lieut. James H. Frier, 17th U. S. Inf., and niece of Lieut. Col. Robert H. Offley, same regiment. San Francisco and Cheyenne papers please copy.

MCCARTY.—At Key West, Fla., April 12, of pneumonia, Surgeon RUFUS H. MCCARTY, U. S. Navy.

MAXWELL.—At Washington, D. C., April 18, Medical Director CHARLES D. MAXWELL, U. S. Navy, retired.

O'LEARY.—At Fort Keogh, Montana, April 17, of congestion of the brain, WILLIAM DENNIS, eldest son of Principal Musician 2d Infantry James H. and Della O'Leary, in the eighth year of his age.

PARNELL.—At Berkeley, Cal., March 28, SARAH ELLEN GOW, beloved wife of Colonel W. R. Parnell, U. S. Army, retired.

POTTER.—At Kingston, R. I., April 18, Medical Director THOMAS N. POTTER, U. S. Navy, brother of Colonel J. B. M. Potter, U. S. Army.

SICKEL.—At Philadelphia, Pa., HORATIO G. S. SICKEL, Maj.-General of Volunteers during the War of the Rebellion.

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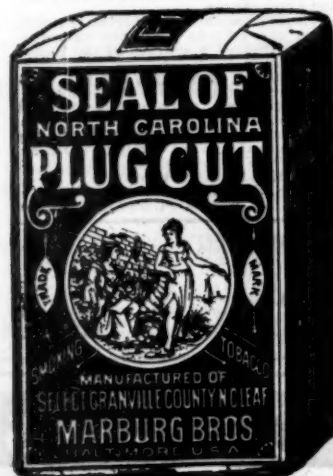
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